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62/3 *Small Monumentals*
Barnes Bros.

Nursery Company

Yalesville

Conn.

JAN 26 1925

1925



To Our Friends



WE wish to thank those who have so liberally patronized us and we are especially thankful to those who have recommended our stock to their friends. In such cases especially, we feel in honor bound to do our utmost to sustain the recommendations so many of our customers have given us. To fully satisfy each customer, that his interests are carefully considered when he intrusts his orders to us, is our earnest ambition.

All our Shrubs and Trees are carefully grown to secure shapely specimens with plenty of fibrous roots, so that they will live and thrive when transplanted.

Our Evergreens are frequently transplanted to secure a good root system so necessary to successful transplanting; the tops are carefully trimmed each year to secure the perfect shape of each species.

All this requires special skilled labor whose special job is to do this work right and when it should be done.

Our collection of Evergreens contains many new and rare varieties and is as complete an assortment of varieties as can be found in New England.

A personal inspection is invited. Arrangements may be made for delivery by auto truck anywhere within 50 miles, depending on the size of order and distance.

Planting: We have connections through which arrangements for planting of stock may be done and estimates made as to cost of labor in the rearrangement of plantings, etc.

Personal advice in regard to plant material best adapted to a certain situation will be gladly given, provided arrangements are made in advance of the planting season.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.

YALESVILLE, CONNECTICUT

The original Barnes Nursery, under the same management since 1890.



A fine specimen Norway Spruce.

Evergreen Trees

OUR Evergreens are all carefully grown, at good distances for symmetrical development. They are root and top-pruned into handsome, shapely specimens that will transplant successfully to new homes with ordinary care. We pack them so that the root-fibers are well protected and will reach their destination in good growing condition. If planters will continue this care and keep the fibers from drying out by exposure to air and sun until the stock is planted, success is reasonably sure.

Planting season for Spring is from April 10 to May 15; for Fall, from about August 15 to October 10, depending on the season.

We always dig with a ball of earth about the roots and tightly sewed in burlap; will stand transportation and transplanting with little risk of loss.

ABIES (Fir)

Abies Brachyphylla—Nekko (Japanese Fir)—A native of Japan, rapid grower, with rather open growth, dark green needles that keep their color through the Winter, perfectly hardy.

Abies Concolor (White Fir)—A native of the Rocky Mountains, soft glaucous foliage, with great variety of tints from green to blue, a vigorous rapid symmetrical grower, and develops into a beautiful specimen.

Abies Veitchii (Veitch's Silver Fir)—A rare and beautiful species of slender outline. Needles are silvery blue on underside; a hardy and desirable tree for general planting.

JUNIPERUS (Junipers and Cedars)

Juniperus Chinensis (Chinese Cedar)—Pyramidal in outline with silver green foliage; a very desirable Evergreen.

Juniperus Chinensis Pfitzeriana (Pfitzer's Juniper)—A beautiful, spreading Evergreen, as broad as it is tall, of grayish green color. Both the main branches and lateral shoots have a light feathery appearance.

Juniperus Chinensis Procumbens—Spreading habit of growth, as broad as it is tall.

Juniperus Communis Depressa (Canadensis)—Spreading in growth; light green foliage; valuable for planting in rock gardens and as a ground cover.

Juniperus Hibernica (Irish Juniper)—Compact, dense, upright growth, even the tips of the branches are erect; foliage a bluish green.

Juniperus Excelsa Stricta (Greek Juniper)—Very symmetrical; conical shape; steel gray foliage arranged around the branches in threes; very distinctive and desirable.

Juniperus Excelsa Variegata (Variegated Greek Juniper)—Same as above, except that there are numerous sprays of white prettily interspersed with the green foliage.

Juniperus Horizontalis Prostrata—A low, spreading variety with dull green leaves.

Juniperus Japonica (Japanese Juniper)—Bushy spreading growth, light green foliage, desirable in a mixed planting.

Juniperus Macrocarpa Neaboriensis—Dense, pyramidal habit, foliage closely set with rich glaucous color; a very attractive evergreen.

Juniperus Sabina (Savin's Juniper)—A valuable spreading vase-like plant with deep green unchanging foliage, valuable for rockeries and groups in connection with other low-growing Evergreens.

Juniperus Sabina Tameriscifolia (Tamerix-leaved Juniper)—Low, spreading habit; clothed with gray green that holds its color well; foliage fine; for edging and rockeries.

Juniperus Virginiana (Red Cedar)—Our native Red Cedar; useful as formal specimens or in groups.

Juniperus Virginiana Cannarti (Tufted Columnar Cedar)—A fine, pyramidal, compact grower of dark green appearance. Some of the branches lengthen out and droop, presenting a pretty picture.

Juniperus Virginiana Elegantissima (Lee's Golden Cedar)—A distinct variety with golden-bronze foliage; very attractive.

Juniperus Virginiana Glauca (Blue Cedar)—One of the handsomest forms of Red Cedar; foliage silvery gray, holding its color throughout the year.

Juniperus Virginiana Globosa (Globe-shaped Cedar)—Similar to Red Cedar in every way, except habit of growth, which is dwarf, round and compact. A novel and interesting variety.

Juniperus Virginiana Kostarii (Koster's Juniper)—Spreading, open growth much like Pfitzeriana in habit, with glaucous foliage.

Juniperus Virginiana Pendula (Weeping Cedar)—An upright-growing variety with slender pendulous branches.

Juniperus Virginiana Schottii (Columnar Cedar)—A distinct variety of pyramidal habit with light green feathery foliage.

Juniperus Virginiana Smithii—Small and compact in growth, branches are pendulous at the tips; foliage keeps a grass-green color during the Winter; a rare and beautiful variety.

Juniperus Virginiana Tripartita (Shrubby Juniper)—A spreading, irregular bush with grayish foliage.



Picea Engelmannii (Engelman's Spruce)

Juniperus Virginalis Globosa (Japanese Globe Juniper)—A very dwarf Juniper of compact habit with bright green foliage, hardy and attractive.

PICEA (Spruce)

Picea Alba (White Spruce)—One of our best native Conifers of compact and upright growth, with light green foliage.

Picea Engelmannii (Engelman's Spruce)—A splendid Evergreen for specimen planting; conical pyramidal form. Foliage is of a blue tint.

Picea Excelsa (Norway Spruce)—The best known Spruce, used as a specimen or for screens and windbreaks; can be kept to any desired shape by shearing; useful for hedges.

Picea Excelsa Gregoriana (Gregory Spruce)—A very dwarf, dense compact form.

Picea Excelsa Maxwellii (Maxwell's Spruce)—Very dwarf and compact; almost prostrate; bright green needles.

Picea Excelsa Nana—Dense and distinct; very dwarf.

Picea Excelsa Omorika (Serbian Spruce)—A handsome tree of rather strong growth, forming a dense pyramid.

Picea Pungens (Colorado Spruce)—Foliage varies from light green to blue. Tree is of very symmetrical habit and very hardy; will thrive when planted near the salt water and is therefore adapted to seashore planting.

Picea Pungens Glauca (Colorado Blue Spruce)—A blue form of the above, valuable as a specimen tree on the lawn, varies in depth of color.

Picea Pungens Kosteri (Koster's Blue Spruce)—A form of the above of uniform blue color obtained by grafting from selected specimens; very desirable.

PINUS (Pine)

Pinus Austriaca (Austrian Pine)—Tall, massive with spreading branches and long stiff needles. Handsome as a specimen or for group planting.

Pinus Mughus (Dwarf Mountain Pine)—Valuable where a low-spreading growth of Evergreen is desired. The erect new growth, resembling candles, makes a contrast to the older foliage; splendid for foundation plantings.

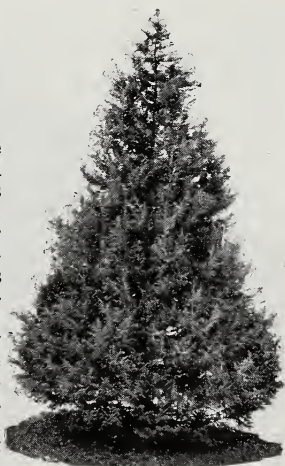
Pinus Strobus (White Pine)—Our well-known native Pine, one of the most valuable and stately of our native Evergreens; very ornamental when planted in groups or singly.

Pinus Sylvestris (Scotch Pine)—Of rapid growth with strong branches and short stiff bluish green foliage. Thrives near the seashore and good for mass plantings and windbreaks.

Pseudotsuga Douglasii (Douglas Spruce)—One of the most rapid growing and important of our North Western Evergreens. The foliage is soft and varies from green to blue; beautiful planted as a specimen.

RETINOSPORA (Japanese Cypress)

In these Japanese Cedars we have a grand collection of Evergreens suitable for specimen planting, groups or for bedding. The group includes tall growing sorts and those of a dwarf nature, while the color and foliage contrasts they produce in grouping are most valuable. An occasional shearing makes them more compact in growth and brings out more distinctly the varied shades of gold, green and silver.



Retinospora Plumosa (Plumed Japanese Cypress)

Retinospora Filifera (Thread-branched **Retinospora**)—Long, pendulous, thread-like branches clothed with bright green foliage; useful in mixed Evergreen plantings as specimens or groupings.

Retinospora Filifera Aurea (Golden Thread-branched **Retinospora**)—A very attractive golden form of the above, useful in plantings to give contrast.

Retinospora Obtusa (Obtuse-leaved **Retinospora**)—Foliage rich dark green, arranged in an odd clusterlike form. Grows slowly and has a graceful habit.

Retinospora Obtusa Aurea—A form of the above with golden foliage; rather more slender in growth.

Retinospora Obtusa, Crippsi—One of the brightest colored Evergreens. Holds its golden color well throughout the season; very desirable.

Retinospora Obtusa, Gracilis—Rather slow in growth, but beautiful for lawn planting.

Retinospora Obtusa, Nana—Very dwarf dark green foliage, useful in pots and in fact wherever a small compact Evergreen is wanted.

Retinospora Obtusa, Lycopodiodes—Odd moss-like foliage and loose open habit, well adapted for a mixed planting; an exquisite dwarf Japanese Evergreen.

Retinospora Obtusa Magnifica—A very graceful loose form with fleshy green leaves, silvery gray on reverse side.

Retinospora Pisifera (Peafruited **Retinospora**)—A tall, pyramidal tree with broad, flat foliage of deep, glossy green. A desirable Evergreen.

Retinospora Pisifera Aurea—A golden-colored form of the above; valuable for color contrasts in Evergreen plantings.

Retinospora Plumosa (Plumed **Retinospora**)—Much like **Retinospora Pisifera**, but the side branches assume a plum-like appearance with the leaf points prominent. The branches are slender and pliable, imparting a feathery appearance and often showing a bluish tint.

Retinospora Plumosa Aurea—A striking form of the above with brilliantly colored golden foliage throughout the season.

Retinospora Plumosa Argenteo—A silver-tipped form of **Retinospora Plumosa**, but more dwarf in habit.

Retinospora Squarrosa Veitchii—An exquisite form with fine feathery steel-colored foliage, very dense growth. A beautiful subject, especially when kept clipped.

SCIADOPITYS (Umbrella Pine)

Sciadopitys Verticillata (Japanese Umbrella Pine)—One of the most beautiful of Conifers. Compact habit of growth; conical in form, with glossy light green foliage; rather slow in growth; thrives in ordinary loam; very hardy; needles long, and grow in whorls.



A well-designed house, but still lacking that homey look.
See view on opposite page.

TAXUS (Yew)

The refinement and distinction which this family of Evergreens possesses are hardly equalled. They are invaluable for formal effects, as they withstand shearing well, and lend themselves quite as readily to specimen, group, or bed planting. The Yews are relatively slow-growing, with foliage of a deep, lustrous green, and the beauty of some of the varieties is further enhanced during the Autumn and Winter months by clusters of brilliant, red berries, which are themselves attractive, and also accentuate the green of the foliage.

Taxus Cuspidata (Japanese Yew)—One of the hardiest of Yews, rather open growth, with rich green foliage. Makes a beautiful medium-sized specimen. It can be kept uniform and symmetrical by occasional shearing.

Taxus Brevifolia—From Japan, and the hardiest of all Yews. Branches somewhat ascending, with dark green foliage.

Taxus Repandens (Spreading Yew)—A low-spreading tree or Evergreen bush; very luxuriant, with intensely dark green foliage. Entirely hardy.

THUYA (Arborvitae)

Arborvitae is perfect for hedges, for ornamental specimens and groups. It is hardy, easy to plant, and rapid-growing.

Formal gardens have always included many Arborvitae, as the regular form and peculiar flat foliage produce fine effects, with limited size. It bears close shearing, or may be left natural. Much used in evergreen beds.

Hedges of Arborvitae are among the very best, both sheared and unsheared. Left to grow to full height, these make a superb windbreak or screen. In general use Arborvitae wherever a heavy mass is needed in a restricted space.

Thuya Occidentalis (American Arborvitae)—This is perhaps the finest member of the valuable Arborvitae group. It is one of the most useful and beautiful medium-sized Evergreens for home planting.

Thuya-Aurea Lutea (George Peabody)—Finest and hardiest of the golden Arborvitae. Its golden hue is the



The house becomes a real home when surrounded with Barnes' Evergreens and Shade Trees.

brightest and most permanent. Makes a fine contrast with darker-colored Evergreens.

Thuya-Columbiana—Of pyramidal form; new growth tipped with white, making the plant conspicuous and attractive all Summer.

Thuya-Compacta—Form hemispherical; light green foliage. A good dwarf sort.

Thuya Ellwangeriana (Tom Thumb)—In many respects it is similar to the *Retinosporas* and seems to be the connecting link between *Arborvitae*s and that family. Tips of the young shoots are golden yellow through Summer and Autumn; one of the most elegant of the golden tinted varieties.

Thuya-Globosa (Globe Arborvitae)—A low compact form with bright green foliage. A formal and very striking variety.

Thuya-Pyramidalis (Pyramidal Arborvitae)—More dense than the American *Arborvitae*. A strong, rapid grower. Its compact, slender column of dark green is ornamental as a lawn specimen for backgrounds and in groupings. Best tall-growing variety.

Thuya Pyramidalis Douglasii (Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitae)—Symmetrical columnar outline with dark green foliage so arranged as to give a crested effect to the tips of the branches. The most ornamental of all the *Arborvitae*s, and a very acceptable substitute for *Pyramidal Boxwood*, now so scarce.

Thuya-Riversii—A bright green variety forming a very shapely broad pyramid.

Thuya-Rosenthali—Dark green dense foliage; columnar compact grower. The growths terminate with a little whitish ball; a very choice variety.

Thuya-Spaethii—A dwarf variety with very small leaves; peculiar on account of two kinds of foliage.

Thuya-Spiralis—This variety is very rich in appearance and color; erect and formal in growth. Foliage has a peculiar twisted appearance.

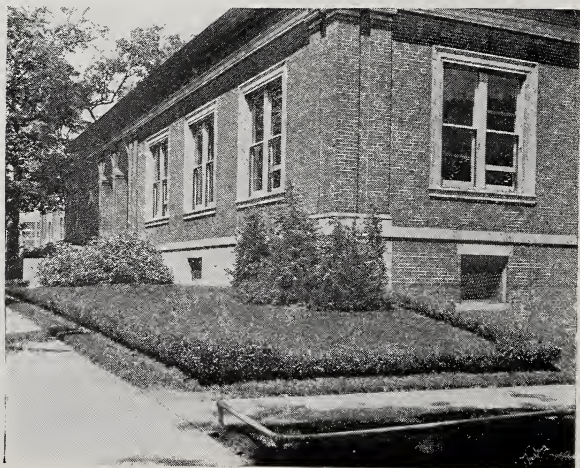
Thuya Stricta—Foliage has two shades of green, upright in growth, very distinct and odd.

Thuya-Vervaeana (Vervae's Arborvitae)—Of medium upright growth and dense habit. The green and golden tinted leaves blend harmoniously. It is valuable for planting with other Evergreens, to give variety.

Thuya Wareana (Siberian Arborvitae)—A pyramidal tree, more dense and compact than the type, with stout branchlets and heavy foliage of a grayish green color. Extremely hardy and useful.

Thuya Wareana Lutescens—A form of the above with sulphur-colored foliage; very rare.

Thuya Standishii—A rare and valuable species with massive pendulous habit; foliage light green and of large size.



A factory office made beautiful by judicious planting.

TSUGA (Hemlock)

The Hemlocks are exceptionally graceful trees that are generally useful. They are very hardy, grow rapidly and transplant easily.

The Hemlock Spruce is undoubtedly the best coniferous Hedge Plant; perfectly hardy. It bears the shears well, and keeps its rich green color all winter. No matter how severely it is trimmed, its new growth is feathery and graceful. It will succeed in partial shade where other Conifers would fail.

Next in rank we would place the Arborvitae as an ornamental, evergreen hedge plant. For a tall ornamental hedge, the Norway Spruce is especially useful.

Tsuga Canadensis (Hemlock Spruce)—A medium-sized tree, with open, pendulous branches, whose graceful character is in striking contrast to some of the more formal Conifers. It is a rapid grower and is very hardy. If trimmed it becomes dense and bushy, making especially beautiful hedges. Unsurpassed for tall screens, massing or as individual trees.

Tsuga Sargentii Pendula (Sargent's Weeping Hemlock Spruce)—It has not been as generally planted as it should be, owing to its slow growth and high cost of production. When well grown it makes a beautiful picture. Like most Weeping Trees, no two plants take quite the same form.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREENS

No planting is complete without at least a few of the Broad-leaved Evergreens to give it distinction. They harmonize with nearly all of the Deciduous Shrubs, and continue the beauty of the planting with evergreen foliage through late fall and winter. They are excellent for foundation planting, along wooded walks or, combined with the Deciduous Shrubs, in mass planting.

AZALEAS

Azalea Amoena (Japanese Evergreen Azalea)—A dwarf shrub with double purplish-red flowers in May; is especially adapted for edging walks and garden borders; needs some protection in Northern latitudes; should not be planted north of Boston. Should be planted in sheltered positions and will abundantly repay for any care given it.

Azalea Amonea Hino-Di-Giri (Pink Evergreen Azalea)—



A well-balanced planting of Evergreens

A hardy variety from Japan; grows about two and one-half feet high and produces masses of small, brilliant, single fiery-red flowers.

BUXUS (Boxwood)

Buxus Sempervirens (Common Boxwood)—An evergreen shrub, with close-growing branches, covered with oval, dark shining green foliage; stands pruning very well; thrives in almost any well-drained, peaty soil. It is a desirable plant for formal use.

Buxus Sempervirens Suffruticosa (Dwarf Edging Box)—A well-known dwarf edging plant; often used for bordering flower beds.

DAPHNE (Garland Flower)

Daphne Cneorum—A prostrate Evergreen plant with small pink, fragrant flowers in May and occasionally later.

EUONYMUS (Evergreen Ivy)

Euonymus Radicans (Japanese Evergreen Ivy)—Attractive, dark, green-leaved Evergreen plants of slow-growing habit and very hardy; resembles English Ivy somewhat. For covering walls, house foundations, as an undergrowth in Evergreen borders or for attractive edging, these plants have few equals.

Euonymus Radicans Variegata (Variegated Evergreen Creeper)—Similar to last, but leaves variegated with creamy white and pink.

Euonymus Radicans Carrieri (Carrier's Evergreen Bittersweet)—A stronger grower than Euonymus Radicans, with larger ovate green leaves. Half bush and half vine in habit of growth. If given support, it makes a very fine covering for a building or a wall; very rugged and a rapid grower.

Euonymus Radicans Kewensis (Small-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet)—A fine-leaved Evergreen plant for carpeting the ground, or as a rock plant; dark-green foliage with lighter veins; the most miniature of all the Euonymus; very desirable.

Euonymus Radicans Vegeta (Broad-leaved Evergreen Bittersweet)—A very attractive, low trailing Evergreen with aerial rootlets which make it self-supporting; has round leaves; produces an abundance of orange-scarlet berries in the Fall; very desirable as a ground cover or for filling on the borders of Evergreens.

ILEX (Holly)

Ilex Crenata (Japanese Holly)—A small hardy shrub with box-like foliage; dark green leaves, with inky black berries borne in clusters. In its early years it needs a little protection in New England, but when once established it has been found perfectly hardy.

KALMIA (Mountain Laurel)

Kalmia Latifolia (Mountain Laurel)—A bushy shrub with long, glossy leaves. A profuse bloomer in May and early



Variety in Evergreens lends interest to this planting.

June, with large corymbs of pink and white flowers. In masses with Rhododendrons or by themselves and as undergrowth in woodlands they have a particular charm.

LEUCOTHOE (Drooping Andromeda)

Leucothoe Catesbaei—Long, dark green leaves that turn to an attractive bronze in Winter. Beautiful, gracefully arched branches with pendant, bell-shaped flowers in Spring, an ideal plant for massing in shady places or in the foreground of Rhododendron plantings.

PACHYSANDRA (Spurge)

Pachysandra Terminalis (Japanese Spurge)—Low-growing, evergreen plant with white flowers in short spikes in May or June. A splendid evergreen ground cover with attractive dark green leaves, valuable for planting in shady places where grass will not grow, and for bordering beds of evergreens.

PIERIS (Andromeda)

Pieris (Floribunda Lily of the Valley Shrub)—Flowers in large white panicles resembling the Lily of the Valley; the buds of which are produced in the Fall, opening in early Spring, over dense dark masses of evergreen foliage. Plant round, compact and dwarf; very valuable; hardy; should be planted in dry, sheltered positions.

RHODODENDRONS

The Rhododendrons are among the most popular plants for the all-year-round garden. The masses of foliage retain their coloring throughout the entire year and provide a touch of green in the winter landscape.

While Rhododendrons thrive in almost all soils which are free from limestone, it is best to give a little extra care in the preparation of the areas in which they are to be planted, providing a soil as nearly similar to woods earth as is possible. As they favor partially shaded locations, they are invaluable for decorating the shady nooks about the house foundation, or on the lawn. In the summer a light mulch of cut grass will aid in retaining the moisture they seek, while a heavier mulch of leaves in the winter will protect the roots. For the first two or three years, screen during the winter by covering lightly with evergreen boughs, so as to protect them from the March sun. It is not the cold of winter, but the early spring frost after a warm day or two in March, when the sap is brought to the foliage, that injures them. *Pinch off all flowers as soon as they begin to wither* to ensure next season's bloom.

Rhododendron Catawbiense—Perfectly hardy. It was this magnificent Rhododendron that over a hundred years ago was introduced into Europe, supplying, together with Rhododendron Maximum, color and hardy blood to the cultivated "hybrids," but with a consequent loss of hardiness; and so today, for American gardens, where ironclad hardiness is essential, we must turn to the true original species, found on the loftiest, coldest peaks of the Southern Alleghanies, where it attains a height of 20 to 30 feet. Considering its extreme hardiness, color of flower, compact growth and remarkable texture of foliage, which is a deep, shining green, we can recommend the true native Catawbiense as the finest for general use, withstanding exposure and extremes of temperature where other Rhododendrons fail. It is a very free bloomer, with foliage of a dark, rich, lasting green. The flowers, borne in very large, round trusses, are seen in various shades of lilac-purple the early part of June. The foliage is very decorative, being rather round and deep shining green in color.

Rhododendron Carolinianum—One of the very finest of all broad-leaved evergreens hardy in Massachusetts. It is a shrub of compact habit from four to six feet tall and as much in diameter, with handsome dark green



Nothing better than Maples for summer shade.

leaves, and is very floriferous. The flowers are pale to deep pink and are borne in clusters. They open and fade before the young branches begin to grow and therefore are not hidden by them.

Rhododendron Maximum (Great American Rosebay)—Perfectly hardy anywhere in New England. It is without doubt the finest of American Evergreen Broad-leaf Shrubs. Its large, waxy white, or delicately pink flowers appear in large trusses in late June and July. The foliage is very thick, shiny and twice as large as that of any other sort.

YUCCA (Adam's Needle)

Yucca Filamentosa—Sends up tall stalks laden with ivory-white flowers in June and July from a base of spreading, sword-like leaves. Desirable alone or in shrubbery and herbaceous borders.

DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES

The trees which lose their leaves during the Winter season

DECIDUOUS TREES can be safely planted in Spring after the frost has left the ground, before new growth has appeared, and in the Autumn after the foliage and wood ripen till the ground freezes in winter. The hole should be dug wide enough so that the roots may be spread out naturally and without bending, the depth will be governed by nursery soil line as indicated on the stem. Fill in around and above the roots with fine rich soil and pack firmly. Sometimes it is necessary



A lordly manor house, yet bare and uninviting. Compare with view on opposite page.

to brace the tree so that it will not sway with the wind, until the roots get a firm hold on the soil. It is well also to thin the branches from a third to one-half, which can be done without injuring shape of the top and will tend to restore the balance between root and top and thus lessen the possible loss in transplanting. We mention the height which the trees may be expected to attain eventually.

ACER (Maple)

Acer Negundo (Ash-leaved Maple)—Rapid growing, medium height. For quick screen or windbreak. Height, 25-30 ft.

Acer Platanoides (Norway Maple)—Rapid growing; symmetrical; valuable for lawn, street and avenue planting; holds its rich green leaves till late in Fall, taking on rich yellow tones. Height, 40-50 ft.

Acer Platanoides Purpurea (Schwedler's Purple Maple)—Purplish crimson foliage in Spring. In habit like Norway Maple. Use as specimen. Height 30-40 ft.

Acer Rubrum (Red or Scarlet Maple)—Strikingly vivid crimson Fall foliage; tall, spreading; prefers moist position; red flowers in early Spring. Height, 40-50 ft.

Acer Saccharinum Dasycarpum (Silver Maple)—A most reliable grower in all sections, and matures so rapidly that it is sought for quick effects. The leaves are deeply cut and their silvery undersurface is beautifully displayed. Height, 40-50 ft.

Acer Wieri Laciniatum (Weir's Cut-leaved Silver Maple)—A graceful variety, remarkable for its pendulous drooping branches; foliage abundant, silvery underneath, deeply and delicately cut. One of the most attractive lawn trees. Height, 35-40 ft.

Acer Saccharum (Sugar or Rock Maple)—Excellent street and shade tree, upright and dense growth; foliage turning bright yellow and scarlet in Autumn. Does well in almost every soil. Height, 30-40 ft.

AESCULUS (Horse Chestnut)

Aesculus Hippocastanum (European Horse Chestnut)—Large tree of regular outline. Blooms in May; flowers white, tinged with red, growing in panicles 8 to 10 in. long; very showy. Height 30-40 ft.

BETULA (Birch)

Betula Alba (European White Birch)—Tall; very graceful habit; effective among Evergreens. Height, 30-40 ft.

Betula Alba Laciniata Pendula (Cut-leaved Weeping White Birch)—Effective in groups for foliage, form and back. Height, 30-40 ft.

Betula Papyrifera (Canoe or Paper Birch)—Ornamental tree, with very white trunk and loose, graceful head when older; leaves large and handsome. Height, 40-50 ft.

Betula Populifolia (American White Birch)—A small tree; smooth grayish-white bark; leaves smooth and glossy; growth rapid. Thrives in dry and poor soil. Height, 20-30 ft.



Evergreens now screen the foundations and beautify the house. Choice specimens grace the lawn.

CATALPA

Catalpa Bungei (Chinese or Umbrella Catalpa)—This is the dwarf round-headed tree frequently seen, and used primarily for producing formal effects. The globular head can be kept compact and symmetrical by trimming late in the Winter each year. Height, 7-10 ft.

Catalpa Speciosa (Western Catalpa)—A tree of comparatively quick growth with large heart-shaped leaves. The white flowers late in June are followed by long bean pods. Height, 25-30 ft.

CERCIS

Cercis Canadensis (Red Bud or Judas Tree)—Profuse rich purple flowers in early Spring. Effective with Evergreens. Height, 12-15 ft.

CERASUS (Cherry)

Cerasus Japonica (Japanese Flowering Cherry)—A beautiful ornamental tree; upright in growth, producing showy double flowers in advance or with the leaves. Colors of flowers: Double pink, double red and double white. Height, 20-25 ft.

Rosea Pendula (Pink Weeping Japan Cherry)—One of the finest weeping trees; branches droop, giving very graceful appearance, and the bright rose-colored blossoms literally cover them to the very tips. Height, 6-10 ft.

CORNUS (Dogwood)

Cornus Florida (White Dogwood)—A native variety with attractive white flowers. They are useful in natural plantings on the edge of woodlands and as specimen trees. Height, 15-20 ft.

Cornus Florida Rubra (Red or Pink Flowering Dogwood)—One of the most popular flowering trees. The flowers vary in color from pink to light red and are beautiful in the early Spring. The Fall foliage is unusually brilliant. Height, 15-20 ft.

CRATAEGUS (Thorn)

Crataegus Coccinea Plena (Paul's Double Scarlet Thorn)—A tree of fine habit, with rich, luxuriant foliage; flowers much larger than the double red, of a deep crimson color, with a scarlet shade and very double. Height, 12-15 ft.

Albo Pleno (Double White Thorn)—A very attractive variety on account of both foliage and flowers; the flowers are small, double white. Height, 12-15 ft.

CYTISUS (Golden Chain)

Cytisus Laburnum (Common Laburnum or Golden Chain)—A small tree, deriving its name from the long racemes of golden blossoms produced in June, smooth, shining foliage; it does best in a cool and shady spot. Height, 10-12 ft.

FAGUS (Beech)

Fagus Americana (American Beech)—A lofty, spreading tree, with smooth gray bark, which is very ornamental. Height, 40-50 ft.

Fagus Sylvatica (European Beech)—A closely branched tree which retains its lower branches. The leaves persist until late Winter, making it valuable for screen planting. Height, 40-50 ft.

Fagus Pendula (Weeping Beech)—A picturesque tree with long, pendulous branches; the larger limbs mostly horizontally spreading; rich, luxuriant foliage which hangs in masses. Height, 25-30 ft.

Fagus Purpurea (Purple or Copper Beech)—An effective tree for individual planting or color contrast. Of rather slow growth, but in time develops into a fine specimen, being branched to the ground. Height, 30-35 ft.

FRAXINUS (Ash)

Fraxinus Americana (White Ash)—One of the handsomest of our large broad-headed trees suitable for street and avenue or park planting. In Autumn the coloring of the foliage is unusually beautiful. Height, 50-60 ft.

GINKGO (Maidenhair Tree)

Ginkgo Biloba (Salisbury; Maidenhair Tree)—Remarkable tree from Japan, of medium size; vigorous growth; clean, straight trunk; foliage resembles the maidenhair fern. Height, 30-40 ft.

LARIX (Larch)

Larix Europaea (European Larch)—An elegant, rapid and pyramidal growing tree, with light green foliage; drooping habit; valuable as a lawn tree. Height, 40-50 ft.

LIRIODENDRON (Tulip Tree)

Liriodendron Tulifera—A tall, handsome, hardy, ornamental tree of pyramidal habit and rapid growth. It has clean foliage of light, bluish green appearance, which is rarely attacked by insects. In June its tulip-shaped, fragrant flowers of a creamy yellow and orange color are very numerous. A distinguished tree for park, avenue and lawn planting. Height, 50-60 ft.

AMERICAN MAGNOLIAS

The stately, tropical appearance of the Magnolias, the richness of their foliage, and the lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, which are very fragrant, easily place them first among the flowering trees. They transplant quite readily, but are most likely to be successful when moved in the Spring.

Magnolia Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—The yellowish green flowers in June are followed by scarlet cucumber-shaped seed pods. Height, 40-50 ft.

Magnolia Glauca (Sweet Bay)—Irregular in habit; foliage thick, glossy, deep green. It blossoms in June. Flowers white and sweet-scented. Height, 15-20 ft.

Magnolia Tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—The common name has its origin in the peculiar whorled arrangement of the large, glossy leaves; a native species that is both hardy and vigorous. The giant white blossoms, four to eight inches across, open in June and are followed by oblong, rose-colored fruits. Height, 20-30 ft.

MORUS (Mulberry)

Morus Alba (White Mulberry)—The silk-worm Mulberry. Tree is usually thick-topped and bushy grower. Foliage light green; fruit white, or sometimes violet-colored. Height, 30-40 ft.

Morus Alba Pendula (Tea's Weeping Mulberry)—One of the best of small weeping lawn trees, forming a perfect umbrella-shaped head. Foliage light green, deeply lobed. Fruit reddish-purple. Thrifty and hardy. Height, 6-8 ft.

Morus Alba Tartarica (Russian Mulberry)—A low-growing, bushy topped tree that bears abundance of small fruit. Height, 40-50 ft.

PLATANUS (Plane Tree)

Platanus Occidentalis (American Plane Sycamore or Buttonwood)—One of the most massive and perhaps the tallest of all Deciduous Trees in North America. Leaves heart-shaped at base, the short lobes sharp-pointed. Height, 40-50 ft.

Platanus Orientalis (Oriental Plane)—Broad, round head on comparatively short trunk. Bark dullish gray or greenish white. Leaves deeply cut. Used for street and park planting. Height, 40-50 ft.

POPULUS (Poplar)

Populus Alba (White or Silver Poplar)—From Europe. Tree of rapid growth and spreading habit; leaves glossy above and white as snow underneath. Flourishes in any soil. Height, 30-40 ft.

Populus Balsamifera (Balsam Poplar, or Balm of Gilead)—A tree of rapid, luxuriant growth, with very large,

glossy leaves which are retained late in Autumn; upright and symmetrical in habit. The buds exhale an agreeable odor and are used for medicinal purposes. Height, 30-40 ft.

Populus Monilifera (Carolina Poplar)—A popular tree where shade is wanted quickly; pyramidal in form; bark gray-green; foliage heart-shaped, and of a bright green color; very valuable for shade. Height, 40-50 ft.

Populus Nigra Italica Fastigiata (Lombardy Poplar)—A well-known upright and extremely rapid grower; leaves bright pale green; lighter beneath; indispensable in landscape gardening, as it tends to relieve the ordinary monotonous outlines of most other trees; largely used for screen purposes. Height, 50-60 ft.

PRUNUS (Plum)

Prunus Pissardi (Purple-leaved Plum)—A distinct and handsome little tree, covered with a mass of small white flowers in Spring, large, showy, pinkish-purple leaves that deepen in color to the end of the season. It is perfectly hardy wherever the common plum will stand, and is unique and beautiful ornament to the lawn at all times of the year. Height, 8-10 ft.

PYRUS (Flowering Apple)

Pyrus Floribunda—A small tree often thorny, covered with beautiful rose-red flowers about the time the leaves appear. The fruit is small, red, and borne on long, slender stalks. Height, 15-20 ft.

Pyrus Augustifolia (Bechtel's Flowering Crab)—The most beautiful of the flowering crabs. The tree rarely grows over twenty-five feet, and blooms when quite young. At a distance, the fragrant, delicate pink flowers look like dainty little roses. Height, 12-15 ft.

Pyrus Halleana (Parkman's Flowering Crab)—A dwarf or small tree growing from six to fifteen feet high. Its beautiful flowers are rose-colored, half-double, and hang on slender, reddish pedicels. The fruit is small, brownish red and ripens quite late. In every way a beautiful tree. Height, 12-15 ft.

QUERCUS (Oaks)

Quercus Coccinea (Scarlet Oak)—This tree takes its name from the brilliant coloring of its Autumn foliage. One of the best of our shade trees. Height, 50-60 ft.

Quercus Palustris (Pin Oak)—Peculiarly handsome tree; used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the Fall, finely divided. Drooping branches. Grows rapidly and prefers somewhat moist soil. Fibrous-rooted and transplants well. Height, 50-60 ft.

Quercus Robur (English Oak)—The Royal Oak of England; growth massive and spreading. Height, 50-60 ft.

Quercus Rubra (Red Oak)—A broad tree of rapid growth; large rich foliage, which turns to a bronzy red in the Fall. D deservedly popular. Height, 50 to 60 ft.

SALIX (Willow)

Salix Babylonica (Weeping Willow)—The well-known Weeping Willow, whose long pendulous branches droop so gracefully; is especially effective when planted near water. Height, 35-40 ft.

Salix Elegantissima (Thurlow's Weeping Willow)—Not as pendulous in small sizes as the Weeping Willow, but one which does well under adverse conditions. Height, 35-40 ft.

Salix Pentandra Laurifolia (Laurel-leaved Willow)—Quick growing; rich dense foliage of deep shiny green. Height, 20-25 ft.

Salix Vitellina Aurea (Golden-bark Willow)—The branches of this variety are a beautiful golden yellow and very attractive in the Winter, but especially so in early Spring.

SORBUS (Mountain Ash)

Sorbus Americana (American Mountain Ash)—A pretty native tree with spreading branches, and abundant clusters of large bright red berries in Autumn. Height, 15-20 ft.

Sorbus Aucuparia (European Mountain Ash)—Fine tree bearing clusters of scarlet berries from July to Winter, making it very attractive. Height, 15-20 ft.

TILIA (Linden)

Tilia Americana (Linden, or Basswood)—Our most common American species; its yellow flowers are intensely fragrant; suitable for parks and streets; fine and valuable. Height, 50-60 ft.

Tilia Vulgaris Europea (European Linden)—Vigorous, handsome, symmetrical; rapid growing. Excellent for formal avenues. Height, 50-60 ft.

ULMUS (Elm)

Ulmus Americana (American Elm)—This Elm is the characteristic tree which arches many of the New England streets, though it also grows well in other sections. It is of massive proportions, long-lived, and the spreading branches support a drooping canopy of foliage. Height, 60-80 ft.

Ulmus Campestris (English Elm)—Equally fine and imposing. This variety holds its leaves longer than other varieties. Height, 60-80 ft.

Ulmus Pendula (Camperdown Weeping Elm)—Grafted 6 to 7 feet high this forms one of the most distinct and picturesque trees. Height, 8-10 ft.



An entrance made pleasing with Roses and Hedge Plants.

HARDY DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

Shrubs that lose their leaves during the Winter

AMYGDALUS (Almond)—See *Prunus Sinensis*

ARALIA (Angelica Tree)

Aralia Pentaphylla (Five-leaved Aralia)—A graceful shrub, with arching, spiny branches and bright green, shining foliage. Excellent on rocky banks and slopes; also for hedges.

BERBERIS (Barberry)

Berberis Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry)—Of all the Barberries in cultivation, this one is probably the best known, the most planted, and the most effective. It is one of the valuable introductions we have received from Japan and is especially to be desired because of its low, dense, horizontal growth, the bright fall coloring leaves, and the brilliant red berries that remain fresh and attractive until the following Spring. It is quite hardy and will thrive equally well in shade or in sunny locations. Especially valuable for planting along walks and drives and for massing in the border.

Berberis Thunbergii (Var. Box Barberry)—This is a dwarf upright form of *Berberis Thunbergii*; it is adapted for edgings for formal gardens or where a low hedge is wanted; it must be clipped to keep it in shape.

BUDDLEIA (Summer Lilac)

Buddleia Varibilis Magnifica (Butterfly Bush)—This shrub of comparatively recent introduction has grown into favor almost immediately. It is a semi-herbaceous plant, by which we mean in some latitudes it will die



Snowball (Viburnum) bears big clusters.

down to the ground; and while perfectly hardy, we recommend covering the roots with manure, leaves or other suitable material as Winter approaches, as it will help to produce a heavy growth the next season. It is very hardy; blooms the first season, usually from June until frost; the blossoms are borne on long, graceful stems, which terminate in tapering panicles of lilac-colored flowers that are of miniature size. The flower head is frequently ten inches long.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub)

Calycanthus Floridus—A hardy, unique shrub, with large, handsome foliage, and most sweetly scented flowers of a dark reddish brown. The old-fashioned "shrub" of our grandmother's garden. One of the earliest to bloom in the Spring.

CARYOPTERIS (Blue Spirea)

Caryopteris Masticanthus—Ornamental, woody plant; bears lavender-blue flowers profusely in late Summer and Autumn. Not altogether hardy, as the tops frequently Winter kill almost to the ground, but will throw up numerous shoots that will flower the same season. Not strictly a Spirea.

CARAGANA (Siberian Pea)

Caragana Arborescens—Very hardy, tall-growing shrub, producing small yellow flowers in June; dark green wood and neat foliage.

CEPHALANTHUS (Button Bush)

Cephalanthus Occidentalis—A good-sized native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers in July. Delights in a wet soil, but will thrive on upland.

CHIONANTHUS (White Fringe)

Chionanthus Virginica—Another very desirable large-growing shrub; bears racemes of fringe-like white flowers late in May. Its purple fruit is highly ornamental, as is also the lustrous foliage.

CLETHRA (Sweet Pepper Bush)

Clethra Alnifolia—A native shrub, to four feet; bears profusely spikes of yellowish-white scented flowers in August.

CORNUS (Dogwood)

Cornus Alba (Siberian Dogwood)—Shrub with erect stem; good clean foliage and bright blood-red branches; useful for shrubberies.

Cornus Mascula (Cornelian Cherry)—Hardy ornamental shrub, or small tree of dense growth, with glossy leaves; very attractive in early Spring with its yellow flowers and again in the Fall with its scarlet fruits.

Cornus Florida—A hardy native shrub with handsome foliage, often assuming a brilliant fall coloring; large, white snowy flowers appearing in May before the leaves.

Cornus Sanguinea (Red Twigged)—A handsome shrub growing from 10 to 12 feet high with purple or dark blood-red branches. Flowers greenish-white in dense cymes. The fruit is black.

Cornus Sericea (Silky Dogwood)—This reddish stemmed sort is a late bloomer, and its corymbs of white flowers appear about the close of June. Its blue berries ripening in October, are very pretty.

Cornus Sibirica—See *Cornus Alba*.

Cornus Stolonifera (Spreading Cornel)—A shrub usually with dark blood-red cymes, followed by white berries. Very showy in Winter.

Cornus Aurea-Flaviramea (Golden-bark Dogwood)—Branches yellow; makes a striking contrast when planted with variety *Alba*, the red-barked sort. Very attractive in Winter.

CYDONIA (Japan Quince)

Cydonia Japonica—A shrub with spreading, spiny branches; glossy leaves; flowers are a deep scarlet, in clusters. The quince-shaped, fragrant, golden yellow fruit remains a long time in Summer.

DESMODIUM—See *Lespedeza*

DEUTZIA

Deutzia Gracilis—A handsome, dwarf, and bushy little shrub with slender, often arching branches. A neat shrub that blooms in May, clothing its branches in pure white flowers. Valuable for shrubberies or for forcing.

Deutzia Rosea Plena—June. Flowers are tinged with soft old rose. Outer petals marked with a tone approaching "Aster Purple." Exceedingly dainty and beautiful.

Deutzia Lemoinei—Spreading shrub to 3 feet in height. Its pure white flowers appear in broad panicles. A very desirable shrub, more vigorous and with more showy flowers than some of other forms. Excellent for forcing. Very hardy.

Deutzia Scabra—Flowers white, bell-shaped, in bunches; rough; dull green foliage; vigorous grower.

Deutzia Crenata (White Deutzia)—Showy white, tinged pink flowers in close spikes; blooms in July after so many shrubs have gone out of bloom; worthy of a place in every collection; vigorous growth; very hardy.

Pride of Rochester—Flowers double, white; back of the petals tinged with rose. One of the best; blooms in July; very floriferous.

DIERVILLA (Weigelia)

An ornamental and popular class of graceful shrubs. The beautiful trumpet-shaped flowers appear in May and June in such profusion as to almost completely hide the foliage. Very desirable for the border and for grouping. They vary in color from pure white to dark red. The following are all choice varieties.

Weigela Amabilis (Rose-colored Weigela)—May and June. The flowers are "Rose Pink" and lighter and are produced in great abundance.

Weigela Candida (Pure White Weigela)—June. Ivory white flowers almost cover the graceful arching branches. Useful in group and border planting, and as a specimen.

Weigela Desbosii—One of the best deep pinks. A clear, very deep, rose-pink.

Weigela Eva Rathke—One of the best dark red varieties. Blooms off and on throughout the Summer more abundantly than some. Dwarf habit.

Weigela Floribunda—Profuse bloomer; flowers are dark red. A variety.

Weigela Rosea (Pink and White Weigela)—May or June. Flowers medium sized to large, varying from pure white to "Deep Rose Pink" on the same branch.

Weigela Sassilifolia—June. Closely allied to the Weigelas, but flowering after they have finished. Flowers a lemon yellow—"Pale Green Yellow"—in rather inconspicuous, flat irregular clusters.

EUONYMUS (Spindle Tree)

Euonymus Americana (Strawberry Bush)—An ornamental, upright shrub to eight feet. The flowers appear in June, are yellowish or reddish green, followed by pink fruits that are very attractive.

Euonymus Alatus (Corky Bark)—An attractive, ornamental shrub to eight feet. The flowers appear in May and June. In Autumn the foliage changes to a fine rose color.

Euonymus Europea—A large shrub to fifteen feet. Covered in the Spring with bright yellow leaves, color a beautiful crimson scarlet in Fall; stems almost a dark green.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bell)

The Forsythia is indispensable as an early blooming shrub. The flowers appear in immense quantities before the leaves, completely hiding the branches. It is one of the easiest shrubs to cultivate.

Forsythia Fortunei—Upright in habit, with broad, deep green foliage, turning to a purplish tint in the Autumn; flowers deep yellow and in great profusion.

Forsythia Intermedia—This is also an erect-growing shrub, but when full grown the branches become arching and it resembles *Suspensa*; the blossoms are much like *F. Fortunei*; very floriferous.

Forsythia Suspensa—In this variety we have the weeping form with long, pendulous branches; golden yellow flowers early in April.

Forsythia Viridissima—Forms a more bush-like shrub than other varieties; its foliage is deep green and flowers somewhat later than the other sorts.

HIBISCUS (Althea)

Hibiscus Syriacus (Rose of Sharon)—One of the commonest of the ornamental shrubs, and hardy as far north as Ontario. The shrub is valuable for specimen planting and its bright green leaves and great abundance of variously colored flowers make it very effective when planted as a hedge. The color ranges from blue-purple to violet-red, flesh color, and white. There are also double forms.

Amplissima (double red)

Ardens (double violet)

Anemonaeflorus (double rose)

Boule de Feu (double red)

Duchess de Brabant

(double red)

Jeanne de Arc (double white)

Lady Stanley (double flesh)

Paoniaeflorus (double flesh)

Purpurea Semi Plena (double purple)

Souvenir Chas. Breton (single purple)

Totus Albus (single white)



Every home needs the living warmth of Evergreens. See the transformation on the opposite page.



Hydrangea—a reliable summer bloomer.

HYDRANGEA

This is one of the best known shrubs in America. It should be planted in good soil, with plenty of moisture, in order to produce the best results. In poor soil its beauty is lost. The bushes should be pruned severely in Winter or early Spring. They bloom on the new growth.

Hydrangea Arborescens—A native variety with flat corymbs of creamy white flowers; grows well in the shade.

Hydrangea Grandiflora Alba (Hills of Snow)—New. The flower clusters are large, averaging 4 to 5 inches in diameter. Color is pure, snow-white, blooming from June to middle of September. Suitable for shady as well as sunny positions.

Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora—This is the best-known form of the Hydrangea. A hardy, ornamental shrub with dense, globose head. The large, white flowers appear in August and September. The sterile flowers change later to purplish.

Tree Form—Similar to above, except it is trimmed into the form of a tree.

HYDRANGEA HORTENSIS

All of the varieties of *Hydrangea Hortensis* are extensively grown by florists for Easter decoration as pot plants, but their chief value, and especially so



Here beauty and utility have joined hands. Barnes' Hardy Evergreens have been freely used.

in large specimens, is the handsome decorative effect which they produce when used for the porch, lawn or garden during summer. The plant produces its flowers from well-matured buds of the previous season's growth, which, in unfavorable exposures, or under bad weather conditions, may become damaged by even a comparatively few degrees of frost. We, therefore, recommend tub culture.

In the Fall, when sharp frosts are anticipated, protect the plants temporarily by placing in shelter, but again returning to full exposure until there is danger of freezing weather, when they may be placed in a light cool cellar or similar place, where they should be kept as cool as possible without freezing. During Winter, they are to be kept comparatively dry, only enough water being supplied to prevent the roots from drying up.

In Spring, bring the plants out on the piazza in a sheltered spot and increase the supply of water, and, as the weather becomes thoroughly settled, place them out in the garden.

In some soils, due to the presence of some chemical constituent, the flowers will naturally come blue. In some gardens, the plants will flower pink one season and blue the next, and this without any skill being brought to bear by the cultivator.

The most effective method to artificially produce blue flowers is to incorporate with each bushel of soil about one-half pound of alum, which should be broken up into pieces about the size of a hickory nut.

FRENCH HYBRID HYDRANGEAS

Avelanche—Pure white.

Boquet Rose—Very vigorous and floriferous sort; large flowers, amber rose turning to dark rose.

E. G. Hill—Tender rose color; strong grower.

La Lorraine—Large flowers; bright rose.

Mme. Mouillere—Very large flowers of the purest white.

Hydrangea Otaksa—This is the variety that is used so extensively at the Atlantic seashore resorts, producing immense heads of usually pink but sometimes blue flowers.

HYPERICUM (St. John's Wort)

Hypericum (St. John's Wort)—Free flowering, thrifty growing shrubs that thrive in most any good soil. Not subject to attack of insects.



Plenty of Shade Trees here, but Barnes' Evergreens should be planted about the foundations and along the drive.

Hypericum Aureum (Gold Flower)—July to September. A stiff, dense shrub that bears large "Lemon Yellow" flowers at a time when little else is blooming.

KERRIA (Corchorus or Globe Flower)

Kerria Japonica (Globe Flower)—A valuable shrub, bearing globular single yellow flowers throughout the Summer; foliage is clear green above and pale below.

Kerria Flore Pleno (Double Globe Flower)—Very double yellow flowers, which are more vigorous and more frequent in culture than the single variety. Blooms constantly from June to September.

Kerria Argenteo-Variegata (Variegated Globe Flower)—Dwarf habit; small green leaves, edged with white; valuable for planting on the edges of shrub borders.

LESPEDEZA (Bush Clover)

Lespedeza Sieboldii (Syn. Desmodium Penduloflorum)—A very desirable late-blooming plant; produces rosy-purple flowers in September, drooping in numerous long racemes, which at the top of the plant are panicle. The top of the plant dies to the ground in Winter, and grows rapidly during the Summer, producing flowers in the season.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet)

A group of ornamental shrubs, including, besides the California Privet, some of the most desirable plants. The Privets are not particular as to soil and they grow rapidly in open places or beneath the shade of trees. In shrubbery borders and masses their good qualities can be appreciated, as well as in the hedges, where their use is best known. They are seldom attacked by insects, withstand shearing, and can be kept at any height or clipped into artificial shapes.

Ligustrum Amurense (Amoor River Privet)—Similar to the California Privet, but hardier. Adapted for much the same uses as Japan Barberry. Autumn foliage especially attractive.

Ligustrum Ibota (Ibota Privet)—Upright, with white flowers and blue-black berries. Unexcelled for hedges and general decorative purposes. Autumn foliage dark red.

Ligustrum Regelianum (Regel's Privet)—A low, spreading form, with gracefully drooping branches. Adapted for much the same uses as Japan Barberry. Autumn foliage especially attractive.

CALIFORNIA PRIVET

Ligustrum Ovalifolium—The half-evergreen, generally useful shrub most widely known as a hedge plant. Valued also for tall screens and for seashore planting. Not reliably hardy north of Boston.

LONICERA (The Bush Honeysuckles)

The fragrant flowers, showy fruits, and fine foliage possessed by this group, have pushed them to the forefront of ornamental shrubs. They are hardy, transplant easily, and the compact, erect habit of most varieties adapts them to almost any shrubbery grouping. See "Vines" for the trailing varieties of this species.

Lonicera Fragrantissima (Chinese Fragrant Bush Honeysuckle)—A variety of strong growth, but rather straggling habit. Produces pinkish flowers in early Spring, which are very fragrant.

Lonicera Morrowii (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle)—A shrub with wide spreading branches; leaves dark green above and grayish beneath; creamy white flowers in May and June, followed by bright red fruits ripening in August, and lasting until late in the Fall. Very decorative.

Lonicera Tartarica (Tartarian Honeysuckle)—Bears a profusion of pink flowers in June, which contrast well with the foliage. Fruit is light red and borne in great profusion. This plant will flourish in partial shade.

Lonicera Alba (White Tartarian Honeysuckle)—Similar to *L. Tartarica*; but with large, pure white flowers and crimson fruit.

PHILADELPHUS (Mock Orange)

It can truthfully be said that no garden is quite complete unless it possesses some of these popular, old-fashioned shrubs. They are strong growers in sun or partial shade, have no insect enemies, and present attractive foliage effects. Although their popularity has been gained largely on account of their fragrant, creamy-white flowers, it must be remembered that not all kinds are fragrant.

Philadelphus Coronarius (Garland Mock Orange)—May. Vigorous, hardy, erect-growing, the old favorite. Fragrant white flowers.

Philadelphus Foliis Aureis (Golden Mock Orange)—Desirable for edging because of its showy golden foliage and dwarf nature. Flowers sparingly.

Philadelphus Grandiflora (Large-flowered Mock Orange)—May or June. Slightly fragrant flowers. Large and spreading, with gracefully drooping branches.

Philadelphus Lemoinei (Lemoine's Mock Orange)—June. Not such a strong grower as some kinds, but very desirable because of its fragrant flowers.

Boquette Blanche—Double flowers in clusters of 8 to 10 inches, borne along the graceful slender branches.

Boule d' Argent—Large double; globe shaped silvery white flowers; very fragrant.

PRUNUS (Almond and Plum)

Prunus Japonica (Flore Alba Plena)—Dwarf white flowering almond. Produces very double white rose-like flowers in great profusion in the Spring.

Prunus Japonica (Flore Rosea Plena)—Double Pink Almond. Much like the above, except the flowers are pink.

Prunus Triloba (Double-flowering Plum)—An interesting shrub, of medium height, bearing in early Spring semi-double delicate pink flowers over an inch in diameter.

Rhodotypus Kerroides (White Kerria)—A very ornamental Japanese shrub of medium size, which succeeds well in sun or shade, with pretty foliage and large single white flowers the latter part of May.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

THE need of vines for home improvement is well known and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Foliage vines are especially adapted for stone or brick, as they look more "at home" than the flowering vines. They are also valuable for working in with flowering vines of poor foliage, because they will form a good background.

There is no class of plants that can be used in so many ways.

Ampelopsis Quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper)—This is the commonest of the climbers, and at the same time the most useful and the most vigorous growing, doing well in almost any kind of soil. The leaves turn to a bright scarlet and purple in the Fall. The dark blue berries remain quite late.

Ampelopsis Veitchii (Boston Ivy)—This vine undoubtedly stands higher in the estimation of the people than any other. After it is once established it grows rapidly and will stay indefinitely, needing only an occasional trimming to keep it within bounds. It is not attacked by disease or insects and the foliage is not injured by the smoke and dirt of cities. The glossy green leaves turn to a brilliant orange-scarlet in the Fall.



Climbing Vines break the monotonous stretches of stucco.
Evergreens add warmth and coziness.

Akebia Quinata—A hardy ornamental vine of graceful appearance, especially desirable for places in which a very dense shade is not desired. They require a sunny position and well-drained soil. In Japan the fruit, which is very showy, but with us is rarely produced, is eaten, and the stems are used for wicker work. The foliage is never attacked by insects.

Aristolochia Sipho (Dutchman's Pipe Vine)—A vigorous and rapid-growing climber, bearing singular brownish-colored flowers, resembling in shape a pipe. Its flowers, however, are of little value compared to its light green leaves, which are of very large size, and retain their color from early Spring to late Fall; perfectly hardy.

Celastrus Scandens (Bittersweet)—Hardy ornamental vine. Very effective by its bright-colored fruit remaining usually throughout the Winter. It is valuable for covering trellis-work, trees or rocks and walls. It grows in almost any soil and situation. Fruit is about one-half inch in diameter, orange-yellow, with crimson seed.

CLEMATIS

Clematis Paniculata—This Clematis is by far the most common of all the species in American gardens. It is extremely showy when covered with the small, white, fragrant flowers which appear late in the season.

Hybrid Varieties

Henryii—This is a robust plant, a free bloomer, flowers creamy white, becoming fully expanded when grown in the sun. It blooms through August and September.

Jackmanii—One of the best known of all the Clematises. The velvety-purple flowers, when expanded, are four to six inches across, very velvety and distinctively veined.

Mad. Ed. Andre—This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis. It is a very free bloomer and very satisfactory.

Duchess of Edinburgh—Flowers are double white and sweet-scented.

Dolichos Japonica (Kudzu Vine)—A hardy vine with large, tuberous, starchy roots, making a most remarkable, vigorous growth of slender, hairy stems. The leaves are variously lobed, vines will grow to 60 feet in a season, producing a profusion of large leaves. In the North the vine dies down to the ground during the Winter.

HEDERA (English Ivy)

Hedera Helix (English Ivy)—Does well when planted on the north side of buildings where it is free from sun in the Winter. Leaves broad, dark, glossy and evergreen.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle)

Lonicera Belgica (Monthly Fragrant Honeysuckle)—Blooms all Summer; red and yellow, very fragrant flowers; a vigorous grower, sometimes shrubby. Hardest of all.

Lonicera Japonica (Japanese Evergreen Honeysuckle)—Very fragrant, yellow and creamy-colored flowers; foliage dark green—almost an evergreen.

Lonicera Aurea Reticulata (Golden Honeysuckle)—Leaves variegated gold and green; slower in growth than the preceding variety.

Lonicera Halleana (Hall's Evergreen Honeysuckle)—Of vigorous growth; fragrant yellow and white flowers from Midsummer until frost; more generally used than the other varieties.

Lonicera Sempervirens (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle)—One of the best varieties; deep crimson flowers, borne profusely in bunches at intervals throughout the Summer. Flowers are followed by scarlet berries.

Lycium Chinensis (Matrimony Vine)—A vigorous climber, branching freely, and covered with bright purple, star-shaped flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries almost an inch long.

Tecoma Radicans (Scarlet Trumpet Vine)—A hardy, high-climbing plant, with large trumpet-shaped flowers in August; foliage handsome dark green.

WISTARIA

Wistaria Chinensis (Chinese Blue Wistaria)—Hardy, fast, tall-growing climber, pale green, compound foliage and long clusters of purplish pea-shaped flowers in May.

Wistaria Alba (Chinese White Wistaria)—A white-flowered variety of the above.

HARDY ROSES

ROSE BEDS. Although in warm localities, where plant growth is luxurious, a greater interval is necessary, 18 inches apart is generally accepted as the proper spacing. On this basis, beds $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide will take three rows, and if 6 feet long will require a dozen plants. Or a dozen plants would occupy a 3-foot bed with two rows 9 feet long. Delightful arrangements in odd shapes, and by combination of various classes, may be worked out according to the individual planter's fancy and ingenuity.

PLANTING. In preparing a Rose Bed, select a sunny location guarded from cold north winds, if possible. Dig out the beds to a depth of 2 or 3 feet and about 3 feet in width. Then refill the trench with a mixture of soil (any good fertile soil will do) and well-rotted cow manure, making provision for good drainage, if location is not naturally drained. Time should be allowed for this filling to settle, the final top surface being an inch or two below the edges of the bed. Do not raise the surface of Rose Beds above the surrounding surface. They



Roses and Hedge Plants make this backyard good to look upon.

suffer less from drought when left level with the turf. Plant your Roses in the center, being very particular to press and tamp the soil firmly around the roots, soaking the bed thoroughly at the finish.

The everbloomers may be set 18 inches apart, the Hybrid Perpetuals about 2 feet. After the plants have been set out, keep the soil loose to the depth of an inch or two, by frequent stirrings. An occasional soaking with weak manure water is a great help to Roses of all sorts, and is especially active during the blooming season. Towards the end of July, a mulch of long-strawed manure will aid in preserving what moisture is in the soil.

WINTER PROTECTION. In this latitude we have found that the most satisfactory protection is to draw up a mound of soil from 8 to 10 inches high around the base of the plant, then covering the entire beds after the ground begins to freeze with any loose material, such as strawy manure, evergreen boughs or corn stalks, and in more severe climates heavier covering, is all that is required.



A riot of Roses transforms this hillside into a vision of beauty.

PRUNING. Roses are usually shipped with most of their wood, but it is a mistake on the part of many planters to put them in the ground untrimmed. Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be cut back, every shoot, to about 6 inches above the crown or that part above the roots where the stem begins to branch. Teas and Hybrid Teas need not be cut back quite so hard—the Polyanthas not at all unless stems are too numerous. Every Spring, usually the fore part of March, just before the leaf buds begin to swell, these classes should be treated similarly and the Winter covering gradually removed. The Rugosas are pruned merely to keep their growth within bounds and to remove dead wood; the Hardy Climbers are merely trimmed, and inasmuch as their bloom comes only on wood made the season before, the safest and most beneficial time for pruning is immediately after their blooming season and before they make new Summer growth. Suckers from the Manetti stock should be cut off at once, and may be recognized by a difference in color and arrangement of seven leaves, instead of five, as in almost

all varieties of Roses. Do not be afraid of the knife; the flowers will be larger and richer in color, and the bud more sightly.

TREATMENT ON ARRIVAL. If upon arrival the roots seem to be very dry, soak them thoroughly in water. If the stems as well are too dry, bury the entire plant in the ground for two or three days. At no time after unpacking should the roots be exposed to the sun or dry winds; a very little neglect at this time working serious if not fatal injury to the bush.

ORDER EARLY. To obtain the best results with Spring planted Roses, they should be put into the ground as early as the temperature and condition of the soil will permit.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA ROSES

Bessie Brown—Of a distinct type in shape and color and marvelously beautiful. Erect stems; full, deep blooms with enormous petals; white, flushed with pink, growing deeper toward center.

Betty—A new Irish Rose, radiant with an unusual color, the "ruddy gold" tone of golden yellow overspreading coppery rose.

British Queen—Bud occasionally flushed, but open flower is purest white, with massive, exquisitely reflexed petals.

Columbia—Peachbloom pink deepening as it opens—a large rose on long stiff stems.

Crimson Queen—Rich, bright velvety crimson; large and full flower; strong upright grower; beautiful broad foliage.

Crusader—Rich velvety crimson; blooms large and double supported on strong stems, strong robust grower and free bloomer.

Dorothy Page Roberts—Coppery-pink suffused apricot yellow; very free and constant. A good Rose.

Duchess of Albany—A deep-colored La France. Sometimes called the red La France.

Duchess De Brabant—Light rose, shaded salmon. Very free, early and late. Another of the old ones that will never go out.

Duchess of Wellington—Intense saffron-yellow, flushed crimson, changing to deep coppery-yellow. Long-pointed buds.

Edith Part—Rich red, suffused deep salmon and coppery-yellow, with a deeper shade in the bud stage of carmine and yellow, a blending of colors heretofore unknown and quite indescribable. Perfectly built flowers of good substance; vigorous, free blooming and of beautiful habit, very sweetly perfumed.

Edward Mawley—Velvet-crimson of a deep rich color on huge petals beautifully arranged to form faultless blooms of wonderful depth, sweetly perfumed and never off color in the hottest weather. Growth handsome, uniform and perfect, holding each bloom rigidly upright. An ideal, free and perpetual-flowering garden Rose.

Etoile De France—Rich velvety-crimson, center ruby red, large and double. Likes hot weather.

General-Superior Arnold Janssen—Glowing deep carmine-red; large, full and fragrant flowers carried erect on stiff, robust stems, vigorous, compact and continually blooming.

General McArthur—Vivid crimson-scarlet, the most beautiful shade of any garden or forcing Rose offered, retaining its brilliancy when expanded to flowers of superb form, larger than Liberty or Meteor; free from mildew.

Gruss an Teplitz—Intense depth and richness of color; velvety crimson-red. One of the best dark garden Roses.

Hoosier Beauty—Color glowing, deep crimson with darker shadings. Upright, strong, free, good form and texture.

Jon. J. L. Mock—Bright cherry-red, inside petals silvery-white. Large, full, with high-pointed center.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria—Pure white, does not pink when planted out; splendid, large buds and superb, full, double blooms, making the choicest cut flowers. A most sturdy grower, blooming steadily from early Spring until late frost.

Killarney or The Irish Beauty—Brilliant sparkling pink with large, pointed buds, broad, waxlike petals with silvery edges and enormous semi-full flowers of exceeding beauty.

Killarney Brilliant—Same growth and style as Killarney, and like it, varies considerably in color. Shady weather it is almost deep crimson.

Killarney White—A sport from Killarney. It is pure white in color, long in bud, of fine form.

La France—Silvery-rose, with pink shades and satin-like petals of unsurpassable beauty; large, symmetrical and deliciously fragrant blooms from June until frost; hardy with protection.

Lady Hillingdon—Deep apricot-yellow to orange; long, pointed buds; a very free-flowering forcer, and a striking decorative Rose. Awarded gold medal of National Rose Society.

Lady Ursula—Color a most beautiful shade, flesh-pink of great substance and good form.

Los Angeles—One of the finest Roses ever introduced. The growth is very vigorous, and produces a long-stemmed flower of a luminous flame-pink toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. The buds are long and pointed.

Mama Cochet—Rich, rosy-pink, shaded silvery-rose on outer petals; exquisite in color and graceful in form from bud to bloom and delightfully fragrant; beautiful, healthy foliage and long, stiff stems.

Madame Caroline Testout—Brilliant satiny-rose, deepening at center and bordered with silvery-rose; immense broad petals and extremely large flowers.

Mme. Able Chateney—Carmine-rose, shaded salmon. Large, full, free and strong. Flowers early and late.

Mme. Butterfly—This is a sport of Ophelia with varying colorings intensified. The yellow at the base of the petal is stronger in color and the pink shades are richer than in the parent.

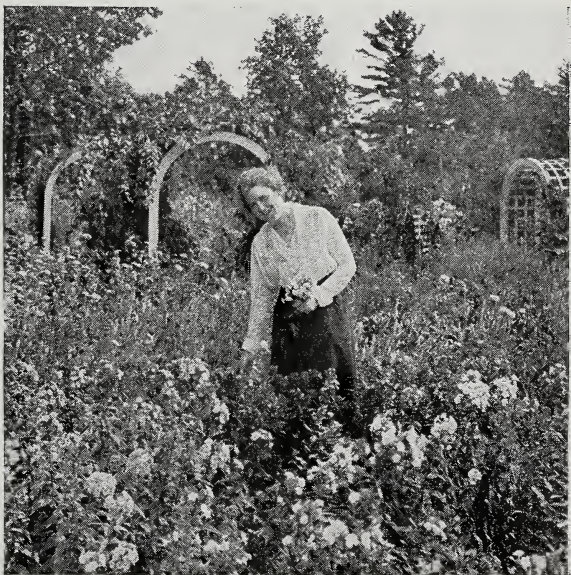
Mme. Jules Grolez (Red K. A. Victoria)—Bright China Rose, large, full, high center flower with nice reflex petals.

Mme. Edouard Herriott—Deep terra-cotta or reddish-copper. Free and strong. The "Daily Mail" Rose.

Mme. Leon Pain—Silvery flesh-pink; center yellowish orange; large full and free.

Mme. Jenny Gillemot—Deep saffron-yellow with golden shadings. Upright, strong, with beautifully formed buds and flowers.

Marechal Niel—Climbs to a great height and yields beautiful golden-yellow buds and blooms in rich profusion,



An arbor twined with Roses adds beauty to your garden.



A formal Rose Garden, suitable for estates, parks, etc.

with a fragrance peculiar to the Marechal Niel alone. A special favorite in the South, where it attains the greatest perfection, while its buds are worn the world over.

Mrs. Aaron Ward—Center Indian-yellow with edge prim-rose. Medium size flowers, free and full.

Mrs. A. R. Waddell—Scarlet buds, opening to deep reddish saffron. Semi-double flowers, freely produced.

Mrs. Charles Russell—Bright rose-pink, deepening toward center; otherwise described as a light shade of cerise which does not fade to blue, but turns a lighter shade as the flowers age.

Ophelia—Brilliant salmon-flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach-pink and orange-yellow blendings, all passing finally to lighter shades; fragrant as Richmond, faultless form in bud and flower; erect habit, stiff, long stems; free and continuous in growth and bloom; handsome, bright foliage; immune to mildew and black spot.

Prince E. C. D' Arenberg—Brilliant scarlet with dark shadings; full, free, large and upright.

Radiance Pink—Brilliant rosy opaline-pink; large, free and beautiful form, with sweet fragrance.

Radiance Red—A glowing crimson sport of Radiance with all the magnificent qualities of the parent; the enormous globular flowers on heavy canes are a sight to be long remembered. The color is dazzling crimson scarlet.

Red Letter Day—An exceedingly beautiful Rose of infinite grace and charm. Its velvety, brilliant glowing scarlet-crimson buds and fully opened cactus-like flowers never fade, as the reflex of the petals is satiny crimson-scarlet.

HYBRID PERPETUAL AND OTHER HARDY ROSES

American Beauty—Generally conceded to be the most beautiful of Roses in size, form and color. Rich red, passing to crimson, very delicately veined and shaded and surpassingly fragrant.

Anna De Diesbach—A lovely shell-pink; long pointed buds, very large petals and large, finely formed, compact flowers, very full and double; sweetly fragrant. A vigorous grower and bloomer.

Black Prince—Intensely dark crimson, approaching black; cup-shaped, large and full; one of the finest of its class and color.

Captain Christy—The delicate buds together with the very large, full flowers of pale-peach color, deepening towards the center to rosy crimson, make it of striking appearance. Blooms almost the entire season.

Captain Hayward—Of largest size. Color glowing crimson, very bright and rich. About the best Hybrid Perpetual in the entire class.

Clio—A vigorous grower producing handsome foliage; large globular flowers of flesh color shaded to the center with rosy-pink. Similar to Margaret Dickson.

George Ahrends or Red Druschki—Bright red-carmine to delicate rose; extremely large, full and deliciously scented, very floriferous. Long, stiff stems; highly recommended for pot forcing.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Crimson-scarlet, large, full, very fragrant. One more of the old ones that will always please.

John Hopper—Bright rose, reverse of petals pale lilac; large double. Free bloomer.

J. B. Clarke—Intense scarlet, shaded crimson-maroon, very dark and rich, and sweetly fragrant; petals large, deep and smooth; extremely high pointed center, foliage bronzy-green changing to dark green; growth strong and upright, making a large, handsome bush.

Jubilee—A new, hardy, everbloomer; buds long and graceful; flowers extremely large, full and double; color glowing, velvety crimson with shading of maroon-red at base; fragrance delicious.

Magna Charta—Extra large, full flowers of unusual depth; sweet and of fine form; bright rosy-pink in color; one of the hardiest and best bloomers.

Mistress John Laing—A beauty in clear, bright, shining pink; each bud in its long, serrated calyx with adjacent green foliage, forms a dainty and lovely boutonniere; immense, full blooms on long, stiff stems; sweetly scented.

Paul Neyron—The largest of all Rose blooms; bright, shining pink, clear and beautiful; very double and full; finely scented; blooms first season and all Summer. Grows to a great height in a single season and stems are almost thornless.

Persian Yellow—An old favorite; very early, fragrant, shrubby type for the yard. Deep golden yellow.

Prince C. De Rohan—Rich, dark maroon-crimson; large, full and vigorous.

Soleil D'Or—Changing from orange-yellow to reddish-gold and nasturtium-red. Strong, upright growth.

Ulrich Brunner—Brilliant cherry-red flowers of immense size and bold globular form. Seedling of Paul Neyron, strong and disease resisting.

CLIMBING ROSES

American Pillar—Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens, a profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage.

Alida Lovett—Both buds and flowers are large; are of ideal form, are held on stiff stems a foot and a half to two feet long and the color is a lively bright shell-pink with shadings of rich sulphur at the base of petals—a combination that is both novel and beautiful. The flowers are of remarkable substance and long-lived, whether cut or left to remain upon the plant, and are pleasantly perfumed. It is very much brighter than those of the justly popular Dr. Van Fleet Rose.

Aviateur Bleriot—Saffron-yellow with golden-yellow center; full, medium size, flowering in clusters. Very vigorous and the finest yellow shading of its class.

Climbing American Beauty—This new climbing form of the famous pink Rose, so long the American favorite for cutting, is as lovely and fragrant and deeply pink as the bush form. The Hardy Climber blood with which it is crossed gives healthy perfect foliage and a strong climbing habit of growth, the abundant bloom being in prime before the June show of the bush type.

Crimson Rambler—The most popular out-of-door Climber of today; rapid producer of long, heavy canes, reaching a height of ten to twenty feet in one season; rich clusters of bloom form a mass of vivid crimson beauty until late in the season. Perfectly hardy in the most trying climates, being a native of Japan.

Christine Wright—Bright wild-rose pink; flowers double and of immense size and perfect form; blooms singly and in clusters; profuse during June, and more or less throughout the season; heavy, dark green foliage, immune from disease; strong climbing habit.

Dorothy Perkins—Beautiful shell-pink color, which holds for a long time, fading finally to a lovely deep rose; very sweet scented; fully equal to Crimson Rambler in foliage, hardiness, habit of growth and blooming qualities, while superior in foliage.

Doctor W. Van Fleet—A delicate shade of flesh-pink, deepening to rosy-flesh in the center, resembling Souvenir du President Carnot. High center.

Excelsa or Red Dorothy Perkins—Intense crimson-scarlet; double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy, shining foliage which never mildews nor spots. An intensified Crimson Rambler, which it promises to displace. Extremely vigorous and the handsomest of all red climbers.

Flower of Fairfield or Everblooming Crimson Rambler—Brilliant crimson, base of petals white; flowers perpetually and profusely in brilliant clusters from early Summer until frost.

Gardenia—Bright yellow, opening cream; early flowering, fragrant and free. Called "The Hardy Marechal Neil." Deliciously scented; one of the most brilliant Roses in cultivation.

Lady Gay—Cherry-pink, fading to soft white; the flowers, in large, loose trusses, together with the buds and foliage, form a mass of beauty from base of vine to tips of branches; a perfectly hardy climber.

Philadelphia Crimson Rambler—Deep, rich crimson, brighter and more intense than the old Crimson Rambler, with larger, fuller and more lasting flowers in panicles; extremely vigorous and productive, one of the hardiest, and entirely free from mildew.

Paul's Scarlet Climber—Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson, makes a brilliant display for a long period of time in the garden. A wonderful new Climbing Rose.

Prairie Queen—Bright rosy-red; large, compact, globular flowers in clusters. A standard favorite.

Seven Sisters or Greville—Flowers in large clusters varying from rosy-red to blush-white, several shades being frequently found in the same cluster. Our stock is of the true variety.

Shower of Gold—Deep golden-yellow and orange flowers borne in splendid trusses forming a mass of bloom. Extremely long laterals are densely clad with a beautiful Wichuraiana foliage, and the leaves on upper side a vivid, glossy green, the under side and stems a reddish-brown shot with a silvery sheen.

Silver Moon—Clear silvery-white with a mass of bright yellow stamens; petals of splendid substance and beautifully cupped; exceedingly large and fragrant flowers; growth vigorous and very free blooming.

Tausendschon—Soft pink, flowering freely in large cluster vigorous and almost free from thorns.

Veilchenblau, Violet Blue or Blue Rambler—A sport from Crimson Rambler and as vigorous a climber produces immense panicles of blooms, opening reddish-lilac, changing to amethyst, the nearest approach to a blue rose.

William C. Egan—A Dawson hybrid, Climber, with good foliage and large very double pink flowers. Late June. The Egan Rose is one of the very satisfactory Climbing Roses. Its foliage is pleasing, and is never attacked by insects, it does not die back in hard Winters, and even when very small it is covered with the large, very double fragrant roses.

White Dorothy Perkins—A pure white sport from Dorothy Perkins, with which it is identical in foliage and habit. A valuable addition to the Hardy Climber class.

Wichuraiana or Memorial Rose (Dr. Wichura of Japan, 1860)—Pure shining white with bright golden center; single large blossoms, profuse in July; glossy dark green leaves.

DWARF BABY ROSES

Baby Catherine Zeimet—Grows to a height of twenty inches and produces pure white flowers in abundance. Fragrance similar to Hyacinths, of free growth and very attractive.

Baby Doll—The color is golden-yellow tipped with clear, bright cerise. The buds and flowers are very perfect in form.

Baby Dorothy—Clear, brilliant pink; a free and delightful bedding rose. Maman Levavasseur.

Baby Eugenie Lamesch—Orange-yellow, shaded clear yellow and rose, produced in large clusters.

Baby George Elger—Dainty coppery golden-yellow buds opening to deep clear yellow; early and free, flowering in large corymbs. Erect growth; wood smooth, reddish green; foliage brilliant dark green, brown underneath.

Baby Madame Norbert Levavasseur or Baby Rambler—The Crimson Rambler in dwarf form, with the same clear, brilliant, ruby-red color. Hardy and healthy everywhere, attaining a height of twenty inches, and blooming in profuse clusters until frost, and throughout Winter if taken indoors.

Baby Orleans—Brilliant geranium-red, suffused rose and deep cerise. Bushy habit, grows and blooms freely; florets not crowded, but of beautiful arrangement and most lasting quality with their stiff paper-like texture.

Baby Mrs. William Cutbush—One of the finest types of the Baby Roses. It produces throughout the entire Summer its pleasing, delicate blooms in large trusses; also extra fine for pot culture.

MOSS ROSES

What can be more elegant than the bud of the Moss Rose and more delicious than its fragrance; Perfectly hardy.

Elizabeth Rowe—This is an old favorite with its large deep pink buds well mossed. A beauty.

Henri Martin—Large, full flower of deep red; well mossed, fragrant.

Mousseline—Pure white flower, buds heavily and beautifully mossed.

Princess Adelaide—Deep blush-pink with buds that are thoroughly mossed.

HYBRIDS

Rosa Rugosa and Its Hybrids

THESE lovely Roses form sturdy bushes 3 to 5 feet in height, covered with handsome glossy green foliage and clusters of beautiful fragrant single flowers. They bloom nearly the whole Summer, and are equally as attractive during the Autumn and Winter when covered with their large, brilliant red seedpods. Of healthy, vigorous growth, and equally desirable alike as single specimens or for making a hedge. Rugosa Roses require no pruning; merely cut out dead and superfluous wood.

Rugosa Alba—Single, white flowers.

Rugosa Rubra—Single, rosy, carmine flowers.

Blanc Double De Coubert—A splendid double, pure white.

Conrad Ferdinand Meyer—Clear, silvery rose, beautiful buds.

F. J. Grootendorst—This is a new type of Rose which might properly be called a Rugosa Baby Rambler, it being a cross between Rugosa and the Crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a shrub-like Rugosa Rose covered with trusses of Crimson Baby Rambler Roses and you will have a fair conception of this new hybrid variety. It is not a Rose that you want to plant in with your bed of Hybrid Tea or Hybrid Perpetual Roses, but it is valuable to plant as an isolated specimen or in a mass in a bed in an exposed position or among shrubs in the shrubbery border. Or use it for an everblooming hedge for which purpose it is admirably adapted. It is absolutely hardy and continues in bloom until late in the Fall.

New Century—Flowers very large semi-double, borne in full clusters; flesh pink, widely bordered creamy white.

Nova Zembla—A hybrid variety; the flowers are large, of fine form, white, with a pleasing flush of pink.

Sir Thomas Lipton—Double white flowers constantly in bloom.

HARDY PERENNIALS OR “OLD-FASHIONED” FLOWERS

THIS charming class of plants affords an abiding interest and pleasure given by no other. When once planted they increase in strength and beauty each successive year, becoming thus a permanent investment. Nothing else for the cost gives such an air of refinement and adds so much cheer to the home grounds. Hardy Perennials render them attractive from early Spring until late Autumn.

ACHILLEA (Yarrow)

The Pearl—Pure white double flowers in dense clusters; fine for cutting purposes and cemetery use. 2 ft. June to October.

Agrostemma Coronaria Atrosanguinea (Mullein Pink)—Flowers rosy-crimson; stems woolly; with feathery leaves. 1 to 2 ft. July.

Alyssum Saxatile Compactum (Gold Dust)—A wonderful and very showy Spring plant for the rockery or border. Flowers golden yellow, in close, flat heads. 1 ft. April.

ANEMONE (Windflower)

Queen Charlotte—Large, delicate daybreak pink flowers of great substance and perfect form; stems stout and erect; a lovely variety prized for cutting. 3 ft. Fall.

Whirlwind—Bearing large snow-white flowers with a double row of ray florets supported by large dark green leafy bracts. 3 ft. Fall.

Anchusa Italica (Dropmore Variety)—A great improvement on the old Italian Alkanet; gentian-blue flowers that make it one of the most desirable of all perennials. 4 to 5 ft.

Anthemis Kelwayii (Golden Marguerite)—Deep yellow flowers and fine cut foliage. 3 ft. June to September.

Aquilegia Canadensis (Common American Columbine)—Very pretty scarlet flowers mixed with yellow; long straight spurs, styles and stamens much protruding. 1 to 2 ft. April to June.

Aquilegia Chrysantha (Yellow Flowered Columbine)—Sepals primrose yellow, spreading horizontally in full expansion, tinted claret at the tip; limb of petals deeper yellow; spur straight and very slender; stems many flowered. One of the finest of all Hardy Perennials for the border. 3 to 4 ft. May to August.

Coerulea (Rocky Mt. Columbine)—Flowers several on a stem, blue and white, sometimes tinted with lilac or claret; spur very slender, green tipped. Very lovely for border or base of rockery. 9 to 15 in. April to July.

ARABIS (Rock Cress; Wall Cress)

Arabis Alpina Compacta—Pure white flowers in dense masses; for edging borders, and lovely for cut blooms lasting a long time in water. 9 in. March to May.

BAPTISIA (False Indigo)

Baptisia Australis—Deep blue, pea-shaped flowers in racemes; good foliage. 4 to 5 ft. June.

BUDDLEIA (Summer Lilac)

Buddleia Variabilis Magnifica—Flowers in erect panicles, 4 to 6 inches long, lilac covered with orange-yellow throat markings; 4 to 6 ft. June to August.

CAMPANULA (Bell Flower)

Campanula Carpatica (Carpathian Harebell)—Compact tufts, flowers porcelain blue, held erect on wiry stems. Unsurpassed as an edging for hardy garden or rockery. 9 in. June to August.

Campanula Alba—Pure white flowered form of above. 9 in. June to August.

Campanula Media Calycanthema (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bell)—Very beautiful in white rose and blue. 3 ft. June to July.

Campanula Persicifolia (Peach Leaf Bellflower)—An abundance of large deep blue, salver-shaped flowers. 2 ft. June to July.

Campanula Pyramidalis (Chimney Bellflower)—Flower spikes crowded with numerous large blue, salver-shaped flowers forming a pyramid. 4 to 5 ft. July.

Campanula Alba—White flowers; one of the finest plants for tub or conservatory decoration. 4 to 5 ft. July.

Campanula Alba Grandiflora—Flowers of immense size, and of the snowiest white imaginable; for cutting. 2 ft. June to July.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The following old-fashioned garden varieties are really hardy and bloom in October and November after all other outdoor flowers are gone. Often in bloom when snow is on the ground. They are very showy and when in bloom are a mass of flowers. We have them in Red, Pink, White and Yellow.

Aaron—Bronze, single.

Brown Bessie—Bronze, button.

Eva—Rose pink. Anemone flowers.

Golden Climax—Button.

Rosy Morn—Pink, single.

Chrysanthemum Maximum (Shasta Daisy)—Flowers large, pure white, very free blooming; excellent border plant; 18 in. June to September.

Centaurea Montana (Perennial Cornflower)—Useful and effective border plant, invaluable for cutting; flowers blue, large and handsome. 2 ft.

Centaurea Alba—Pure white form. 2 ft. May to August.

CERASTIUM

(Snow in Summer; Mouse Ear)

Cerastium Tomentosum—Low, creeping evergreen species, much used for edging; flowers white; foliage silvery. 6 in. May to July.

CONVALLARIA (Lily of the Valley)

Convallaria Majalis—Flowers pure white, bell-shaped; raceme gracefully arching; beautiful, glossy green foliage. 6 in. to 1 ft. March to May.

COREOPSIS (Tickseed)

Coreopsis Lanceolata Grandiflora—Flowers a rich golden yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting. 1 to 3 ft. June to September.

Delphinium Belladonna (Everblooming Hardy Larkspur)—The most beautiful sky-blue Larkspur of dwarf habit. Makes a grand border plant, producing numerous spikes of large single flowers. Flowers all Summer until cut down by frost.

Delphinium Grandiflorum (Chinese Larkspur)—Fine feathery foliage and deep gentian blue flowers. 2 ft. July.

Delphinium Formosum—Deep gentian blue with white bee; long spikes. 18 in. to 2 ft. June to August.

Dianthus Plumarius (Hardy Garden or Pheasant Eye Pinks)—Old favorites, bearing their sweet-scented flowers in great masses during the entire Summer; they are absolutely perfect for the front of the hardy border, and as cut flowers about the house they are inimitable. Grow to 1 ft. in height.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS (Sweet William)

Dianthus Newport-Pink—Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose. 18 in. June to July.

Dianthus Latifolius Atrococcineus (Fl. Pl.) (Everlasting Hybrid Sweet William)—Beautiful Summer bedding variety producing masses of brilliant fiery crimson flowers during the entire season. June to September.

DICENTRA

(Bleeding Heart; Lyre Flower)

Charming hardy perennial plants with much-cut foliage and flowers of interesting structure. The Bleeding Heart is one of the choicest members of old-fashioned gardens. They prefer the shaded nooks in the border.

Decentra Spectabilis (Bleeding Heart)—Red and white flowers. 2 to 3 ft. April to June.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Digitalis Gloxinaeflora (Gloxinia-flowered)—Mixed. 3 ft. July.

FUNKIA (Plantain Lily; Day Lily)

Funkia Alba Marginata—Flowers white with a lavender tinge and quite large; leaves large and lined with white along the edges. 1 to 2 ft. August.

Funkia Subcordata Grandiflora (Corfu Lily; White Day Lily)—Handsome spikes of large, waxy-white blossoms, with an odor like that of orange blossoms; and large, broad, glossy, light green foliage. 1 ft. to 18 in. August.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

Gaillardia Grandiflora Maxima—Flowers intense blood-crimson, margined with golden yellow. 2 ft. June to October.

GEUM AVENS (Barren Strawberry)

Geum Atrosanguineum—Large blood-red flowers in open heads. 1 ft. to 2 ft. May to September.

GRASSES, Hardy Ornamental

EULALIA (Miscanthos)

Eulalia Gracillima Univitatta—Leaves much narrower than the type; one white rib down center. 4 to 6 ft.

Gypsophila Paniculata (Baby's Breath)—Rough, narrow leaves; very minute, white flowers. Popular for trimming bouquets; very graceful; stems wiry and stiff, and good for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. June to July.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort; Helen-Flower)

Helenium Autumnale Superbum—Broad spreading heads of deep golden yellow flowers; one of the most striking varieties in cultivation. 5 to 6 ft. September to October.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower)

Heliopsis Pitcheriana—One of the best hardy plants for the perennial border, being especially valuable for cutting and for planting in dry places. Daisy-shaped flowers of deep orange color, and on good stems, for cutting. 2 to 3 ft. July to October.

ALTHEA ROSEA (Hollyhock)

Double Red, White, Yellow, Pink, Salmon and Maroon. Colors separate. Choice English strain.

Double Mixed—All colors.

IRIS

BEARDED OR GERMANICA. These Irises form a most delightful group of flowers, as they are about the first of the Perennials to bloom, and the colors range to all shades of the rainbow, blooming in May and June. They require a dry, sunny situation, and should not be planted too deep; a covering of 2 inches of soil is enough. Early Fall is the best time to plant but may be planted successfully in either Fall or Spring. Price 25c each; \$2.50 per dozen, except as noted.

The following abbreviations are used: S means Standards or upper petals; F means Falls or lower petals.

Admiral Togo—S., white, faintly tinged lavender; F. and S., lightly bordered purple. Of the habit of Mme. Chereau. Extra fine color.

Albert Victor—S. and F., soft blue, overlaid with lavender; very tall with large flowers; fragrant and free blooming.

Alvelrea—S., light blue; F., brilliant purple. Blue flaked and feathered.



Plant Irises for early Summer bloom.

Aurea—Rich chrome-yellow. The finest pure yellow.

Brooklyn—S., lavender; yellow at base; F., pale blue base veined brown on a white ground, edged yellow, splashed with dark blue; beautiful.

Candicans—S., light lavender; F., reddish purple.

Darius—S., rich canary yellow; F., lilac, margined white, rich orange beard. One of the most distinct and beautiful.

Flavescens—S. and F., delicate shade of soft yellow; prolific bloomer. Very good for borders. Height, 30 in.

Florentina Alba—An excellent variety for cutting and an early bloomer.

Florentina Blue—S. and F., deep dark blue.

Gertrude—S. and F., same shade rare violet-blue.

Harlequin Melanais—White and violet-blue; distinctly blotched.

Her Majesty—S., lovely rose-pink; F., bright crimson, tinged with darker shade. The blending tints and coloring are rare for an Iris.

Herant—S., bluish lilac; F., dark lavender, much like Brooklyn.

Honorabilis—S., intense yellow; F., a beautiful bronze.

Lizzie—S. pure yellow; F., dark bronzy crimson.

Mme. Chereau—S., pure white, edged with azure-blue; F., deep white with blue penciling.

Mrs. H. Darwin—S., pure white; F., slightly reticulated, violet at the base.

Neglecta—S., pale lavender; F., purple, reticulated white.

Pallida Dalmatica—A queen among flowers; grand and stately. S., lavender shaded light purple. Quite tall.

Parkmani—S., pure lemon; F., white, veined purple.

Pariensis—S., fine blue; F., deep blue; large and very early; fine companion to Florentina Alba.

Paxatawney—Standards, pale parma-violet, slightly suffused sulphur-yellow, deepening at the base; Falls, darker with brown and yellow reticulations; very large-flowered, 36 inch\$1.00

Pearl—S., very light lavender; F., deep lavender.

Penelope—S., are very nearly white; F., veined lively purple.

Perfection—S., light blue. F., dark velvety violet black and orange beard. A handsome bold conspicuous flower.

Extra fine50

Pfauenauge—(Syn. Peacock)—S., olive-gold; F., bluish plum color, with a gold border. One of the most distinct and beautiful Irises in my collection. 10 in.....\$1.00

Powhatan—S., light bishop, violet with deeper border; F., deep purple, shaded crimson; large, horizontal spreading flower. 38 in.75

Pres. Thiers—S., mauve, penciled brown at the base; F., purple; base striped brown and white.

Queen of May—This is very satisfactory and well adapted anywhere. It is a soft rosy lilac, almost pink.

Queen of Gypsies—S., dusky light bronze; F., purple-red.

Queen Victoria—S., yellow, sometimes tinted brown; F., crimson, striped and yellow. Yellow edge.

Rose Unique—Early, May-flowering. S. and F., bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris.....\$1.00

Sappho—S., white, frilled lilac; F., pure white, reticulated lilac at the base. Large flower. A fine variety. .50

Shrewsbury—S., rosy bronze; F., Violet-purple, with lighter shading; the conspicuous heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors; a striking variety\$1.00

Stenophylla—Self-color, light blue, shaded darker.

Velveteen—S., yellowish buff; F., intense plum-purple.

Visc. De Brabant—S., yellowish white, flaked purple; F., finely feathered white and plum.

Wyomissing—S., creamy white, suffused delicate soft rose; F., deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border\$1.00

White Knight—A beautiful, absolutely snow-white Iris, without markings of any kind; delicately sweet-scented. 18 in.\$1.50

INTERMEDIATE IRISES

Handsome new hybrids resulting in a race of medium height, very large flowers, blooming in May. They are all hardy, vigorous growers, freely producing their large finely colored flowers. Price 50c each; \$5.00 dozen.

Dorothea—Milky white, tinged lilac.

Empress—Creamy yellow.

Etta—Cream self, with yellow beard.

Fritjof—S., soft lavender; F., soft purple, shaded lavender; large flowers.

Halfdan—Creamy white; large flowers of good substance.

Helge—Lemon-yellow, pearly shading.

Ingeborg—Pure white; very large flowers of handsome form.

Walhalls—S., lavender; F., wine-red.

SIBERIAN IRISES

The most delicate and elegant of all the small-flowered Irises. Narrow grassy foliage. Price 50c each.

Siberica Lactea—Milky white.

Orientalis, Snow Queen—Large, ivory-white flowers.

Orientalis Superba—Large, violet-blue; handsome foliage, reaching almost to the flowers.

Orientalis (Syn. Sanguinea)—Intensely brilliant blue flowers, the bud being inclosed in conspicuous spathe valve. 3 ft.

JAPANESE IRISES

The magnificence of Japanese Irises is such that no written description does them justice.

The soil should be kept well cultivated during the Summer months.

It is best to cover Japanese Irises with a good covering of straw or hay during the Winter to protect them from the alternate freezing and thawing. Price, except as noted, 35c each; \$3.50 dozen.

Apollo—Sgl. Very large. Pure white, pink center.

Frate—Dbl. Silvery white, veined and shaded lilac. Deep lilac center.

Gold Bound—A fine double pure white, enriched by a creamy glow from the gold banded center.

H. Von Sieboldt—Sgl. Reddish, veined white yellow center.

Mt. Hood—Dbl. Light blue, shaded darker, bright orange center.

Ondine—Sgl. White, shaded light blue towards center. Very large, 9 to 10 in.

P. C. DeRohan—Dbl. Light purple, shaded violet, center dark purple.

Pyramid—Dbl. Violet-purple, veined white in center of each petal.

Red Riding Hood—Sgl. Fine amaranth, veined and suffused white.

Robert Craig—Dbl. French gray, veined violet.

Templeton—Dbl. Light violet shade, mottled reddish pink and white, often triple; exceedingly fine form.

Toledo—Sgl. White, light purple center.

T. S. Ware—Reddish violet, veined white. Center white, slightly marked lemon.

Venus—Sgl. Pure white.

Victor—Dbl. White, veined purple, violet purple center.

Double and Single Mixed—All colors and shades.

LIATRIS

(Blazing Star; Kansas Gayfeather)

Liatis Spicata—Densely crowded, rosy-purple flowers. 2 to 3 ft. July to September.

LOBELIA (Cardinal Flower)

Lobelia Cardinalis (Indian Pink; Cardinal Flower)—Flowers vivid crimson; one of the most showy of all native flowers; for the moist border. 2 to 4 ft. July to September.

LUPINUS (Lupine)

Lupinus Polyphyllus (Old-fashioned Garden Lupine)—Flowers deep blue, on large, long spikes. 2 to 4 ft. June to September.

Lupinus Albus (White Perennial Lupine)—Showy bold white flowers; excellent for the border. 3 ft. June to September.

Lupinus Moerheimi—This is one of the finest novelties, flowering throughout the Summer. The fine, long spikes of pink and white colored flowers make it a grand acquisition for cutting purposes, as well as for the border. 3 ft. June to September.

LYCHNIS (Maltese Cross; Ragged Robin)

Lychnis Chalcedonica—Dense heads of bright-red or scarlet flowers; one of the most desirable. 2 to 3 ft. June to August.

LYTHRUM (Purple Loose-Strife)

Lythrum Roseum Superbum—Large rose-colored flowers; of robust habit. 4 to 6 ft. July to August.

MALVA (Mallow)

Mallow Marvels or Giant Flowering Hibiscus (Marsh-mallow)—An improved form of our native Marshmallow or Rosemallow, in which the colors have been greatly intensified. Robust, upright habit, producing an abundance of flowers of enormous size, in all the richest shades of crimson, pink and white. 4 to 5 ft. August to September.

MONARDA—HORSE MINT

(Bergamot; Oswego Tea)

Monarda Didyma (Cambridge Scarlet)—Flowers of a much more vivid shade of crimson than the older form. 3 ft. July to September.

OENOTHERA (Evening Primrose)

A very showy border plant, covered with rich golden yellow flowers. 1½ ft. June to August.

Oenothera Missouriensis—10 in. June to August. A low species with prostrate ascending branches; profuse bloomer. Solitary flowers, often 5 in. across. Good for rock-garden or border.



A field of Peonies, showing effects obtainable from mass planting

PEONIA (Peonies)

The wonderfully improved Peonies introduced in recent years are truly the "Queens of Spring Flowers." They are well adapted for massing in beds, and particularly valuable for planting in groups throughout the perennial or shrubbery border, where their brilliant hues add attraction to everything around. Their requirements are so simple—a good, rich, deep soil, and an open, sunny position—which, however, is not absolutely necessary, as they thrive almost equally as well in a partly shaded position—and a liberal supply of water during their growing season being sufficient to give an abundance and wealth of flowers. These blooms rival the finest Roses in coloring and fragrance, and produce during their flowering season a gorgeous effect not equalled by any other flower. They are perfectly hardy, requiring no protection whatever, even in the most severe climate, and once planted, increase in beauty every year.

An important point to observe in the planting of Herbaceous Peonies is not to plant too deep. The roots should be placed so that the crowns are covered with two inches of soil.

Achille—Shell pink, fading to delicate blush or lilac white. Rose type, midseason, free bloomer.....\$0.50

Agnes Mary Kelway—An exceptionally striking variety with deep violet rose guard petals and cream white collar. Tall, vigorous and free bloomer, fragrant, crown type, early midseason..... .75

Alexander Dumas—Light violet rose with creamy white collar. Free bloomer, fragrant, crown type, early midseason50

Bertha—Crimson purple, large compact semi-rose type. Midseason75

Canary Plume—Blush white, with yellow center.... .50

Duchess D'Orleans—Guards deep pink center shaded salmon with silvery reflex; large, compact, bomb type; extra strong grower and free bloomer; midseason.... .50

Duchess De Namours—Sulphur white, changing to pure white without spot or blemish. Extra good commercial sort, blooming a few days later than Festiva Maxima. Crown type; early..... .50

Edules Superba—A beautiful bright mauve pink. Crown type, early. One of the very best commercial pinks for Decoration Day..... .50

Ella Adams—Light crimson..... .50

Floral Treasure—Pale, lilac rose, rose type, very large blooms. Midseason. Fragrant, one of the best commercial varieties50

Festiva Maxima—The most popular white peony for cut flowers. Pure white, center prominently flecked with crimson. Tall, vigorous grower, rose type, early,50

Francois Ortegat—Large blooms, deep crimson with dark shades of amaranth and brilliant golden yellow anthers. Semi-rose type; midseason..... .75

Fragrans—Dark pink, medium size bomb-type. Late. Good cut-flower variety50

Golden Harvest —Guards pale lilac rose, center creamy white. Fragrant; dwarf habit. Midseason; bomb type50
Grandiflora Rosea —Guards light solferino red; center petals lighter, shaded salmon; rose type. Midseason...	.50
Humei —Cherry pink; highly cinnamon scented. Very useful for landscape work, rose type. Very late..	.50
La Tulip —Delicate blush white, shading to ivory white with red tulip markings on outside of guard petals. Enormous fragrant flowers of rose type. Midseason75
Limosel —Bright, clear lilac rose. Large, full double flowers	1.50
Louis Van Houtte —Deep carmine rose, tipped with silver. Brilliant coloring; fragrant; late.....	.35
Madam De Verneville —Guard petals are pure white; center blush when first open, fading to pure white; prominent carmine flecks. Bomb type. Early.....	.75
Marechal Vaillant —Dark mauve pink. Large compact blooms. Rose type; late50
Madam Lemoine —Guards light violet rose. Collar milk white. Crown lilac white; midseason.....	
Madam Crousse —One of the best whites. Pure white center; flecked crimson crown type. Midseason.	.75
Madam Boulanger —Color glossy tender rose, shading to soft heliotrope, bordered with silvery flesh. Rose type. Midseason. An extra fine variety.....	1.50
L'Eclatante —Deep brilliant velvety crimson; flowers very full and double. Bomb type. Midseason.....	.50
Philomena —Guard petals violet rose; anemone center of narrow amber-yellow petals changing to cream. Crown bright rose, edged with dark crimson; anemone type. Midseason.....	.75
Pierre Dessert —Dark crimson purple; silvery tipped. Semi-rose type. Early	1.50
Primevere —Considered the nearest approach to a yellow peony. Guards creamy white, splashed scarlet; center light sulphur yellow. Bomb type. Midseason..	6.00
Queen Victoria —Guards milk white, tinted with flesh. Center cream white with crimson spots. Crown type. Midseason75
Umbellata Rosea —Guards violet rose, shading to an amber white center. Large rose type. One of the earliest50

PAPAYER (Poppy)

Papaver Nudicaule (Iceland Poppy)—These produce graceful, showy flowers all Summer. We have colors of orange, white and yellow. Good for massing in border or rock garden.

Papaver Orientale (Oriental Poppy)—May to July. Flowers are of a bright scarlet with black blotch at base of each petal; good plant for hardy border or shrubbery borders.

PHYSALIS

(Winter Cherry; Ground Cherry)

Physalis Francheti (Japan Lantern Plant)—Large heart-shaped leaves; whitish flowers, succeeded in Autumn by large, coral-red fruits, enclosed in lantern-shaped bags; very pretty and interesting. 2 ft. July.

PHYSOSTEGIA

(False Dragon Head; American Heather)

Physostegia Virginiana (Obedient Plant)—Called this because the corolla stays for several hours in the position it is turned, to the right or left as desired. Flowers of a pretty soft pink. 3 to 4 ft. July to September.

Physostegia Virginiana Alba—Showy spikes of pure white tubular flowers. 3 to 4 ft. June to August.

PLATYCODON

Platycodon Grandiflora—June to October. Large, showy, deep blue flowers; good for rock-garden and border.

Platycodon Alba—White-flowered form of the above.

HARDY PHLOX

Among Hardy Perennial Plants no class is of more importance than the Phloxes. They succeed in almost any soil and position and flower throughout a long season; and while they will continue in good condition and flower freely for many years without

attention, yet they respond quickly to and are improved by liberal cultivation.

Astrilde.

Antonin Mercier—A grayish lilac with white eye.

Baron Von Dedem—Scarlet blood red, large trusses.

B. Comte—Brilliant rich French purple.

Bacchante—Tyrian rose, with crimson carmine eye.

Emile Littre.

Europea—White with crimson eye, flowers and trusses very large.

Eclaireur—Brilliant rosy magenta with lighter halo.

Frau Antoine Buchner—Pure white, large flowers and trusses.

Grideur—Rich deep rose, large flowers.

Gefion—Pale pink; cherry red center.

Gen. Von Heutz—Brilliant salmon red with white center.

Jeanne D'Arc—Pure white, late flowering.

La Vague—Pure mauve with lilac eye.

Louis Abbema—A very dwarf pure white.

Mrs. Jenkins—Pure white, early and a free bloomer.

Mme. Paul Dutrie—Soft pink, suffused with white.

Madagascar—Fleshy rose; very light.

O. Wittich—Bright rose with a white halo; carmine eye.

Pantheon—Deep pink; extra large flowers.

Rynstroom—Same carmine color as Paul Neyron Rose.

R. P. Struthers—Rosy carmine with claret red eye.

Rosenburg—Bright reddish violet with blood red eye.

Rheinlander—A rare shade of salmon pink with claret red eye.

Riverton Jewell—Mauve rose with brilliant carmine red eye.

Sarabande—Light carmine rose, small white center.

Savorgnan de Brazza—Scarlet amaranth with lighter reflex.

Sunshine—Aniline red with crimson eye.

Siebold—Orange scarlet, crimson eye.

Thor—A beautiful shade of deep salmon pink, overlaid with a scarlet glow.

Von Lassburg—Pure white.

W. C. Eagan—Delicate lilac with a bright, large solferino eye.

Widar—Clear violet, large white eye.

Wanadis—White and lilac striped blue.

Rudbeckia Subtomentosa—2½-3 ft. August and September. Brilliant lemon-yellow flowers with dark purple centers.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow)—July to September. A very popular hardy perennial, with masses of bright double golden-yellow flowers from July to September. Fine for screening and planting near stone walls.

Rudbeckia Purpurea—July to October. Large handsome crimson-purple flowers, with dark central disk.

SALVIA (Sage)

Salvia Azurea—Sky-blue flowers in greatest profusion. 3 to 4 ft. August.

SPIREA (Meadow Sweet; Goat's Beard)

Spirea Japonica (Meadow Sweet)—Useful for the border and pots; feathery white flowers. 18 in. June to July.

STOKESIA (Stokes' Aster)

Stokesia Cyanea—Flowers blue-lavender 4 to 5 in. across, in great profusion. 1 ft. to 18. in. August to October.

TRITOMA

(Red Hot Poker Plant, Torch Lily)

Tritoma Pfitzerii (Everblooming Flame Flower)—Flowers of rich orange-scarlet. 2 to 3 ft. August to October.

VERONICA (Speedwell; Cancerwort)

Veronica Subsessilis—It is the handsomest blue-flowered plant we know of, growing to a height of two feet and completely studded with its spikes of blue flowers. Its flowers are fine for cutting. It is perfectly hardy and increases in strength and in beauty each succeeding year. It makes the best blue-flowered, hardy border plant obtainable. 2 ft. August to October.

Fruit Trees and Plants



WE grow and sell a good assortment of all kinds of Fruit Trees and Plants of all the best varieties, adapted to the Northeastern section of the United States. We are yearly adding to our list such varieties as have been proved worthy and dropping such varieties as are no longer worthy of being planted. Our many years of experience in growing fruit for market enable us to give safe advice and counsel to those who may wish to grow fruit but have not had the experience or knowledge necessary to get started right. The ultimate success of the venture depends largely upon the right start.

Write for our descriptive catalog of Fruit Trees and plants and garden roots.

We also have had printed for our customers and friends a booklet telling "How to Plant Trees and Plants." We also have available a booklet entitled "Home Beautifying Suggestions." This is illustrated with many styles of houses and grounds, showing them first unplanted and then with a description of the trees and plants used in beautifying and improving them. This booklet was put out to assist our customers in arriving at a decision as to what they want to plant on their grounds. It is hard to judge as to how these shrubs look in connection with different style houses without such help. If interested, write for these booklets—*free*.

The Barnes Bros. Nursery Co.

YALESVILLE, CONNECTICUT



Barnes' Trees fruit true to name.

